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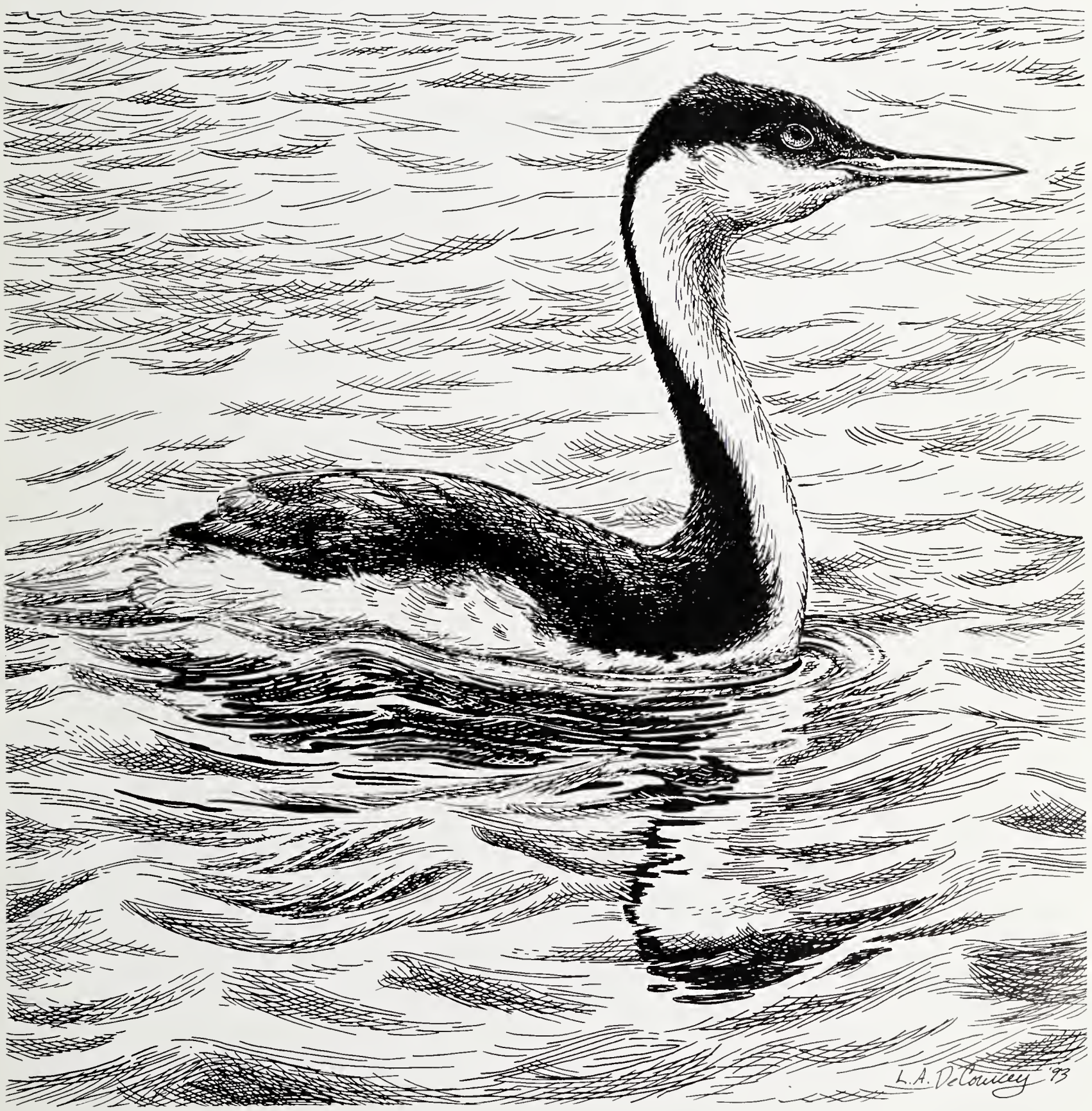

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Letter from the editor

Early May 1991. Dawn. Montrose Harbor, Chicago. Two fishermen dangle lines off a pier next to Lake Michigan. Much of the city still sleeps.

Suddenly a Peregrine Falcon swoops at dizzying speed like a storm interrupting the calm to grab an unsuspecting shorebird dallying along the shore.

That was the only Peregrine Falcon I had ever seen in Illinois. The same year, my father saw a peregrine snatch a Rock Dove from its perch on a tall building right in the heart of downtown Chicago.

Those rare experiences might not have been possible were it not for the combined efforts of organizations such as the Chicago Academy of Sciences to bring this endangered raptor back from the brink of extinction in Illinois. That is why it is so important for birders to expand their focus of finding the rare one to finding ways to protect such species — whether it be through donations, volunteer research, joining one of the many fine conservation organizations in Illinois, or disseminating information to others.

With those thoughts in mind, the Meadowlark staff devotes this and the following two issues to endangered avian species. Articles will emphasize the work various groups are doing to provide and protect habitat necessary for these species' survival.

In this issue, we feature an article by Mary Hennen regarding the status of the Peregrine Falcon release project at the Academy of Sciences where she works. Scientists like Mary who monitor the bird's progress will hopefully ensure that the Peregrine Falcon I saw two years ago in Illinois will not be the last.

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About Our Cover Illustrator

Leslie A. DeCourcey drew the Western Grebe, which was seen in fall in northeastern Illinois, a rare occurrence. DeCourcey began her professional art career as Staff Artist at Brookfield Zoo in 1980. Her works hang in private and corporate collections in seven states. DeCourcey, who also works with the Chicagoland Bird Observatory, accepts commissions at 708-387-9265.

Meadowlark

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President's Message

In this issue, you'll learn about the status of Peregrine Falcons in Illinois. But while peregrines are endangered in our state, volunteers surely are not - at least when it comes to the Illinois Ornithological Society. Members are busy writing articles, taking photographs, drawing illustrations, planning an annual meeting (more information to come), organizing a hawk watch, mailing journals, licking envelopes, whatever it takes to keep us on course and growing.

We appreciate volunteer support and encourage those who have not gotten involved to join the flock. We still need writers, illustrators, photographers, a newsletter editor, a public relations director, and more. Our chief editor is willing to work with anyone who wants to try his or her hand at writing. Our art editor; likewise, is happy to review your submissions.

Your talents are waiting to be utilized. So put down your binoculars for just a moment and give us a call or write us a note. To all our volunteers, may your reward be the state's best bird this fall.

Eric Walters

Articles

42 *The Status of the Chicago Peregrine Release and Restoration Project*
- Mary Hennen

47 *First Illinois Record of MacGillivray's Warbler*
- Laurence C. Binford and David F. DeSante

51 *Dovekie: First Illinois Record*
- John McKee

53 *Cape May Warbler Holds Territory During Fall Migration*
- H. David Bohlen

58 *Showy Shorebirds - Photo Essay*
- Robert Hughes and Joe B. Milosevich

Departments

54 *Bird Finding Guide*
Race Street Flyway - Central Illinois
- Robert Chapel

57 *Feeder Station*
Suet: Instant Energy
- Sue Friscia

60 *Seasonal Highlights*
Western Grebe, Wood Stork, Broad-winged Hawks, Black-necked Stilt, California Gull, Vermilion Flycatcher, Kirtland's Warbler, Lark Bunting

65 *Field Notes*
Fall 1992
- Robert Chapel

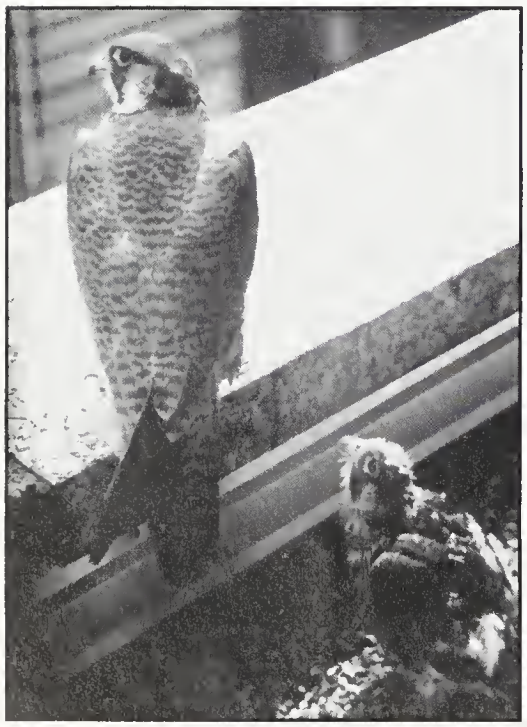
The Status of the Chicago Peregrine Release and Restoration Project

by Mary Hennen

When the plight of the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) drew international attention, populations had already reached record lows. By the 1960s, peregrines were extirpated east of the Mississippi River and numbers in the western United States were reduced to an estimated 80 to 90 percent of previous levels. Until recovery efforts began in the mid-1980s, the last Illinois peregrine nesting occurred in Union County in 1951, over 40 years ago.

These declines, and the declines worldwide, were primarily the result of reproductive failures due to the ingestion of prey contaminated with DDT, Dieldrin, and related pesticides. In the early 1970s, The Peregrine Fund was established to further the study, preservation, and captive propagation of Peregrine Falcons and other birds of prey. Through reintroduction efforts, regulatory control on the use of DDT and resultant reduction of levels of this chemical in the environment, peregrine populations are slowly recovering.

An adult female Peregrine Falcon displays her band which helps scientists keep track of her whereabouts. Photo by Mary Hennen.



An immature male Peregrine Falcon, which fledged in spring 1992, peers up at an adult female. Named Harriet, this female has remained on territory at 125 S. Wacker, downtown Chicago, for six years. Photo by Mary Hennen.

'As a result of the CPRR and other midwest releases, peregrines have established territories within the Chicagoland area; the first in 1986. By 1992, six Peregrine Falcon territories were established in northern Illinois and northwestern Indiana.'

Historically, peregrines resided in southeastern, southwestern, and west central portions of Illinois along the Mississippi and Wabash Rivers. Naturally cliff-dwelling birds, they adapt readily to city buildings. The city of Chicago mimics the preferred habitat of the peregrine and also provides several advantages. The skyscrapers are pseudo-cliffs along a waterway (Lake Michigan) that funnels numerous prey species through the area during spring and fall migrations. Chicago provides an ample supply of winter food in the number of pigeons (*Columba livia*) and starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in residence. Free of natural predators such as the Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*), the largest threat to the city-dwelling peregrines comes from other adult peregrines attempting to establish territories.

Table 1: Chicago's Released Peregrines

Name	Sex	ID#	Year	Site	Outcome
Evita	F		1986	Chicago/Univ Hall	
No Spot	F		"	"	
Spot	M		"	"	
Jingles	M		"	"	125 S. Wacker (1987-90, 1992)
Pacer	M		"	"	Wacker (1986), Irving Park (1987-90)
McCarther	M	Y03Y	1987	Fort Sheridan	Milwaukee, WI (1988-91), died Avian TB
Exocet	F	P06P	"	"	
Phoenix	F	P08P	"	"	East Chicago, IN (1989-91)
Poindexter	F	P09P	"	"	
Ollie	F	P19P	"	"	dead 1987 - chimney
Nicargua	F	P11P	"	"	Hastings, MN (1988)
Perigreen	M	Y12Y	"	"	
Dart	M	Y13Y	"	"	
Pegasus	M	Y14Y	"	"	Irving Park (1990-91)
Tammy	F	P14P	"	"	
Icarus	M	Y15Y	"	"	
Orion	M	Y57Y	1988	IL Beach - Zion	
Zephyr	F	P54P	"	"	
Streaker	F	P55P	"	"	
Isis	F	P56P	"	"	
Thor	M	Y58Y	"	"	
Jessabell	F	P57P	"	"	
Dune	F	P59P	"	"	
Logan	M	Y63Y	"	"	
Ranger	M	Y62Y	"	"	
Liatris	F	P58P	"	"	
Diana	F	V44V	1989	IL Beach - Zion	
Vulcan	M	V43V	"	"	
Silverstreak	F	V42V	"	"	Sheyboygan, WI (1992)
Turbo	M	T47T	"	"	dead, euthanized after injury (1989)
RA	M	T49T	"	"	dead, by an adult peregrine (1989)
Volunteer	M	T50T	"	"	dead?, by an adult peregrine (1989)
Pioneer	F	P96P	"	"	
Tor	F	P97P	"	"	dead, vehicle, So. Indiana (1989)
Beowolf	M	T51T	"	"	
Jezzabe l	F	P98P	"	"	
Duchess	F	79V79	1990	COD- Glen Ellyn, IL	
Audubon	M	87T87	"	"	dead (1990)
Kennicott	M	88T88	"	"	
Doc	M	89T89	"	"	dead, Great-Horned Owl (1990)
Lincoln	M	90T90	"	"	dead, found-Elk Grove Village (1990)
Major	M	91T91	"	"	dead, found-Chicago (1990)
Alpha	F	87V87	"	"	
Mortimer	M	07X07	"	"	
Omega	M	05X05	"	"	
Peek	M	11X11	"	"	disabled 1990 - rehab falcon, dead (1991)

Chicago Project Begins

The Chicago Peregrine Release & Restoration (CPRR) project began in 1985 as a joint effort of The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln Park Zoo, Illinois Department of Conservation, and the Chicago Audubon Society. Recovery efforts were laid out in two phases. Phase I took place

from 1986 to 1990 and focused on release efforts. Phase II, which began after the first peregrine set up a territory, involves the monitoring and managing of those peregrines residing in the Chicago area. Phase II will continue as long as there are peregrines holding territories in the area.

CPRR instituted as its primary goal the re-establishment of a Midwest peregrine population. Forty-six immature peregrines were released during a five-year period at four separate sites; downtown Chicago, Fort Sheridan just south of Lake Forest, Illinois Beach State Park in Zion, and the College of Du Page (COD) in Glen Ellyn (Table 1). The process of hacking (Sherrod et al, 1982) developed by the Peregrine Fund, then under the direction of Tom Cade at Cornell University, was used at all sites.

This technique prepares captive-bred, immature birds for survival in the wild. When the peregrines are approximately 5 weeks old, they are placed in a specially designed box at the release site. The birds are fed through a chute to eliminate the possibility of associating food with humans. The front of the box is covered with bars but the birds can still see out and can adjust to their new surroundings. When the falcons are about 40 days old, the box is opened. The immature peregrines spend the next four to six weeks learning to fly and hunt on their own. At this time, feeding is gradually discontinued. The birds begin to wander further from the hack site and will eventually disperse. As a result of the CPRR and other Midwest releases, peregrines have established territories within the Chicagoland area; the first in 1986. By 1992, six Peregrine Falcon territories were established in northern Illinois and northwestern Indiana (Table 2).

Nesting Activity and Unusual Behavior

Mary Hennen, a scientist with the Chicago Academy of Sciences, prepares to put a juvenile peregrine back on a Chicago ledge after her first flight in which she landed on the street on 13 June 1992.

The first successful nest in the state in 37 years occurred in 1988 (Table 3). The peregrines using the 125 S. Wacker building as an eyrie succeeded in fledging two young. As in nature, some nesting attempts fail. When unsuccessful breeding is due to inadequacies with the structure of the chosen nest site, the CPRR project is responsible for enhancing nesting conditions. Artificial nest boxes or trays may be placed in the area to increase the probability of successful breeding. For example, at a site in Hyde Park, no suitable ledges were available for nesting, so a nest box was placed at the site. In this case, the birds left the area and did not nest, but similar methods have been successful in other parts of the country and will continue to be part of the CPRR project's managing and monitoring techniques.

While working with the falcons, scientists observed their interactions with other wildlife, both at release and wild nest sites. Not surprisingly, a few unusual observations were made which added to our knowledge of the species. Near the release site at Illinois Beach State Park in 1989, several immature falcons were observed preying upon migratory bats. This rare occurrence afforded an excellent opportunity to record the flight behavior of both the predators and prey (Byre 1990). It also gave insight into the migratory behavior of several bat species including big brown (*Eptesicus fuscus*), red (*Lasiurus borealis*), and silver-haired (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*) bats. These three species were seen migrating together at Illinois Beach State Park in Zion, an occurrence that had not previously been recorded.

Earlier in the year, at the same site in Zion, an adult peregrine, not part of the CPRR release, took up residence. This female probably caused the disappearance of one or two of the released falcons early on, yet she later accepted the remaining imma-

ture peregrines. Although she was not observed harassing the young peregrines, the possibility does exist since adult peregrines are usually considered a greater threat to the young of other nesting adult peregrines rather than natural predators such as Great Horned Owls.

Other unusual behavior observed included peregrine activity at a nest site. During 1989, the adult female at the 125 S. Wacker nest destroyed and ate one of her eggs. The female may have eaten the egg because it was damaged and no longer viable. Usually, the egg would be removed by the adult but in this case the observers were surprised to watch the female ingest part of it. None of the four eggs she laid survived, but later that same breeding season she laid a second clutch of eggs, one of which hatched and the young successfully fledged (Table 2).

Concerns Continue

The occurrence of an adult peregrine in an area is good news for conservationists, but mere presence does not mean recovery success. If these falcons are unable to breed on their own, survival of the species is questionable. The increase in the number of peregrines and their success in breeding (Table 3) must be kept in proper perspective. This means being aware of and working to reduce problems

Table 2: Peregrine Territories in the Chicagoland Area

Site	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
125 S. Wacker Chicago, IL	Pacer- (M,86-IL)	Jingles- (M,86-IL) Harriet- (F,85-MN)	Jingles Harriet	Jingles Harriet	Jingles Harriet	male-Blk Band* Harriet	Jingles Harriet
Irving Park Chicago, IL		Pacer	Pacer Zoar- (F,87-WI)	Pacer Zoar	Pacer Zoar** Pegasus- (M,87-IL) female ?42?	Pegasus* female ?42?	
Evanston, IL				? male ? female			
East Chicago, IN				Floydy- (M,87-WI) Phoenix- (F,87-IL)	Floydy Phoenix	Floydy*** Phoenix male-Blk Band	male - unbanded Igor- (F,90-WI)
Il Beach State PK Zion, IL				Adult female (88-Ontario)			
Gary, IN					? male ? female	Doc- (M,88-MI) Susy Q- (F,88-MI)	Doc Susy Q
Hyde Park Chicago, IL					adult - unbanded adult silver - band	banded male banded female	
Glen Ellyn, IL						1 adult	
Brit Centre Chicago, IL							? male ? female
Waukegan, IL							? male ? female
Lake Calumet, IL							? male ? female

* third adult peregrine present in territory intermittently during season
** peregrine died - building collision
*** peregrine died - unknown cause

the peregrines still face.

Scientists remain concerned that although DDT has been banned in the United States, the Peregrine Falcons and other birds of prey remain exposed to the chemical. Migratory birds which breed in the north-central United States and Canada overwinter in Central and South America, countries where American-made DDT is sold and used. These birds accumulate DDT in their bodies, migrate north and pass through or breed in areas near resident falcons. The falcons feed on these migratory birds, thus also accumulating DDT in their bodies. The presence of Lake Michigan, which attracts migratory birds to its shores, increases the exposure of Chicago peregrines to DDT-contaminated prey. The falcons also prey upon birds that eat fish and invertebrates contaminated by polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) in Lake Michigan. For example, some species the Chicago peregrines were observed preying upon include; Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), American Coot (*Fulica americana*), Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*), Black and Yellow-billed Cuckoos (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus* and *C. americanus*), and Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*).

As part of its work, the CPRR must address the health of the current population of peregrines. One way project personnel monitor the health of the peregrines is by analyzing egg contents. Eggs that fail to hatch are retrieved and sent to the National Wildlife Health Research Center at the University of Wisconsin. A 1989 Chicago peregrine egg that failed to hatch was found to have moderate levels of DDE, a by-product of DDT, and rather high levels of PCBs. Other unhatched Chicago eggs are currently waiting to be analyzed.

Other potential methods of evaluating the health of the peregrine population include examination of the nestlings, or eyasses, and the analysis of blood samples. These examinations occur concurrently with banding by the Raptor Center in St. Paul, Minnesota. The blood samples are screened for genetic analysis. Contaminants are monitored solely through analysis of egg shells and contents, though blood samples could be screened if the need arose.

National Status

What is the status of peregrines today? In the western United States, surveys indicated less than 20 pairs on territories in 1975. Surveys in 1991 indicated more than 570 nesting pairs. Plans are to continue releases in several states (Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming) at a rate of 140 falcons per year until 1996. It is hoped that by then, numbers will have reached historic levels. Last year the Peregrine Fund recommended the peregrine be removed from endangered or threatened species lists in all western states except those where releases are being continued (Enderson 1992).

In the eastern United States, the Peregrine Fund ended the release program in 1991. It is estimated that 90 pairs are established in this area. The Midwest and Great Lakes region continues its release program. At present, an estimated minimum of 30 territories exist. The Peregrine Fund predicts that if the 120 pairs now established in the Midwest and Eastern populations increase at a rate of 5% per year, the recovery goal of 175 pairs should be reached by 1999. If the Midwest and Eastern populations remain stable for a number of years, the Peregrine Fund would recommend delisting to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Project's Future Role

CPRR, part of the Midwest region, is advised by regional coordinators at the Raptor Center in Minnesota. CPRR is currently involved in monitoring and managing those peregrines holding territories in the greater Chicago area. In addition, the program personnel are available if needed by neighboring areas. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources coordinates the management of wild nests and release efforts for its state.

It is the responsibility of the CPRR program to ensure the safety of the falcons, which includes identifying problems, conducting research, and implementing solutions to the problems. CPRR bands nestlings and tracks peregrines sighted in the area. The program also informs and educates the public and scientists regarding Peregrine Falcons. In order to keep the recovery of the peregrines on the rise, efforts must continue to preserve and protect the species.

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Editor's Note: For more information on The Peregrine Fund, call the World Center for Birds of Prey at (208) 362-3716. To report sightings of Peregrine Falcons in the Chicago area or for more information on the CPRR project, call (312) 477-HAWK. Additional information can also be obtained from The Raptor Center in St. Paul, the Great Lakes Regional Headquarters, at (612) 624-4745.

— Mary Hennen is research and collections biologist for the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 2001 N. Clark, Chicago, IL 60614.

Table 3: Peregrine Productivity in the Chicagoland Area

Site	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
125 S. Wacker Chicago, IL	1 egg 0 hatch 0 fledge	3 eggs 2 hatch 2 fledge	4 eggs 2 eggs* 0 hatch 1 hatch 1 fledge	4 eggs 3 hatch 0 fledge	4 eggs 2 hatch 0 fledge	4 eggs 3 hatch 3 fledge
Evanston, IL			? eggs ? hatch 2 or 3 fledge			
East Chicago, IN			? eggs ? hatch 3 fledge	? eggs 3 eggs* 0 hatch 2 hatch 2 fledge	? eggs ? hatch 1 fledge	? eggs 4 hatch 2 fledge
Gary, IN				? eggs ? hatch at least 1 fledge	4 or 5 eggs 3 hatch 2 fledge	4 eggs 2 hatch 1 fledge
Brit Centre Chicago, IL						? eggs 0 hatch 0 fledge

* second nest attempt after first failed

First Illinois Record of MacGillivray's Warbler, with a Summary of Eastern North American Records and Notes on Identification

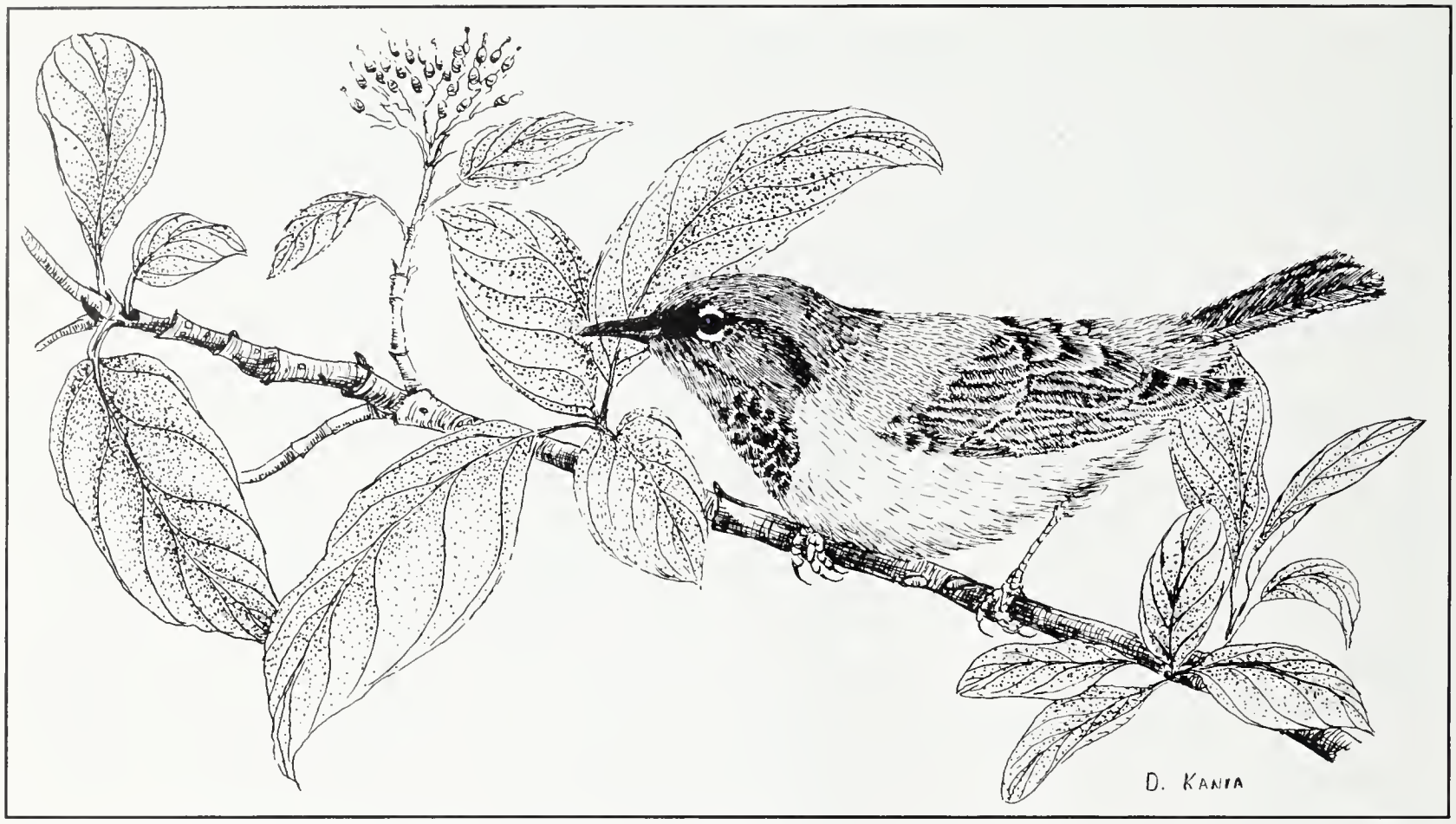
By Laurence C. Binford and David F. DeSante

While conducting research at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, each of us independently discovered a specimen of MacGillivray's Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*) that represents the first valid record for Illinois (Bohlen 1989). It is an adult male study skin (FMNH 150937) collected by Dr. W. S. Strode on 15 May 1915 at Lewistown, Fulton County. Originally identified by Strode as a Connecticut Warbler (*O. agilis*), the bird was later cataloged into the L. B. Bishop collection (No. 27457) as a MacGillivray's, and finally (1942) into the Field Museum as a Mourning Warbler (*O. philadelphia*).

The specimen is a typical adult male MacGillivray's Warbler in all respects. We find no evidence of hybridization with the Mourning Warbler (see Cox 1973, Patti and Myers 1976, Hall 1979). The flattened wing measures 58.3 mm and tail 53.5 mm, giving a wing-minus-tail value of 4.8, which is in the lower range for male MacGillivray's (range 2-14.6) and well below the minimum for Mourning (10-18) or Connecticut (20-27) (Lanyon and Bull 1967, Kowalski 1983). The tail measurement is greater than the maximum, 53 mm, for 65 male Mournings and close to the mean of 54.3 mm for 87 MacGillivray's (Lanyon and Bull 1967). Kowalski (1983) gives 50.5 mm as the mean for his smaller sample of MacGillivray's.

The specimen's plumage also matches *tolmiei* in the characteristics classically used to differentiate the two species (but see below). Two widely separated, pure white crescents border the eye, one above and one below; each measures about 3 mm long and is widest in the middle. The lores are jet black and form a band 1.9 mm wide at the base of the culmen. The lower throat and upper breast feathers are basally black and widely tipped with white, making this region only moderately darker than the upper throat.

In contrast, most spring adult male Mournings have no white adjacent to the eye; medium to dark gray lores, usually not, or only very narrowly, meeting over the bill; and lower throat and upper breast feathers that, by 15 May, are extensively black, narrowly margined with whitish, forming a black "apron."



MacGillivray's Warbler. Drawing by Denis Kania.

'The specimen is a typical adult male MacGillivray's Warbler in all respects.'

An additional in-hand character for separating adult males of the two species seems not to have been mentioned in the literature. In MacGillivray's, the feathers of the chin between the mandibular rhami are usually white (38 specimens taken January to June, FMNH) and only rarely gray (three specimens, May-July, FMNH). This white patch may be only 1 mm wide (longitudinally) and requires a magnifying glass to discern; in most cases, however, it is obvious, occasionally reaching 4 mm in width. In Mourning, the entire chin is invariably gray, concolor with the throat (39 spring males, FMNH); in a few birds the gray feathers are narrowly tipped with white, but so are the throat feathers, so that the two areas are still concolor. The Lewistown bird has a well-developed white chin patch.

Hall (1979) showed that none of the classic plumage characteristics for adult males is diagnostic. In fact, of the Mourning specimens he examined, 40 of 177 (23%) had black lores, 4 of 80 (5%) had a few barely discernible feathers of a white eye arc, and, in the entire sample, the apron was found to be too variable to be useful. Pitocchelli (1990) agreed that Mournings can have various combinations of MacGillivray's-like plumage characters, but said that such individuals are rare; none of the Mournings he examined possessed all three of the most important characters of MacGillivray's — the eye crescents, black lores, and small wing-minus-tail measurement. Thus it would seem that even adult male MacGillivray's Warblers cannot be separated safely from Mournings in the field, and that the wing-minus-tail measurement is the only reliable difference. However, we suspect that a very thorough study designed to illuminate field identification may show that certain combinations of extremes, such as a bird with strong eye crescents (not merely a few white feathers or a narrow even-width ring), black lores meeting widely over the bill, and total absence of a black apron, might allow identification of many individuals. The literature documents the degree of overlap within each character but has yet to discuss thoroughly the value of specific suites of characters. We have found no mention in the literature that MacGillivray's Warbler ever lacks white eye crescents or black lores, although the apron may be every bit as obvious as in Mourning (Hall 1979, pers. obs.); thus the absence of these two marks can (apparently) be used in field identification of vagrant Mournings in western North America.

We find no indication that the Lewistown bird might be mislabeled. The data on Strode's original label are hand-written (in the same hand as

on his other specimens) and quite legible. According to David S. Boyd (in litt.) of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, W. S. Strode resided in Lewistown from 1895 to 1923. He was a locally renowned naturalist and avid collector, especially of bird eggs and shells, and at one time operated a small natural history museum in Lewistown. The Field Museum received a collection of fresh-water mussels from him in 1900. Interestingly, he probably was the character "Theodore the Poet" in Edgar Lee Masters' Spoon River Anthology.

MacGillivray's Warbler breeds throughout much of western North America and winters from northern Mexico south to Panama. It migrates east casually to Minnesota, Missouri, and Louisiana (DeSante and Pyle 1986). A search of the literature, as well as inquiries to records committees and/or local experts in all states and provinces east of the Mississippi River, revealed only five other apparently valid records, four from Massachusetts and one from Georgia (see Appendix). Fourteen other eastern records of supposed MacGillivray's Warblers have been discredited or are (at this writing) of questionable validity. These are from Missouri, Indiana, Ontario, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, and New Jersey (see Appendix).

We have not attempted subspecific identification of the Illinois specimen. The four named races (Phillips 1947) are exceedingly difficult to separate. Two were not recognized by the A.O.U. (1957), and the species is probably best considered monotypic (B. L. Monroe, Jr., in litt.).

Acknowledgements

We thank the following heads of rarities committees and other experts for data on the status of MacGillivray's Warbler in eastern states and provinces: K. P. Able, J. L. Baker, L. Balch, M. V. Barnhill, L. R. Bevier, P. Brisse, D. S. Christie, J. J. Clancy, R. A. Duncan, K. C. Elkins, J. Granlund, G. A. Hall, T. Kain, K. T. Karlson, A. R. Keith, C. E. Keller, R. Knight, D. L. Kraus, E. Kwater, S. B. Laughlin, C. F. Leck, H. LeGrande, B. D. Mactavish, R. Manns, B. Maybank, I. McLaren, B. L. Monroe, Jr., J. Mountjoy, B. G. Peterjohn, W. R. Petersen, W. H. Turcotte, P. D. Vickery, and E. Wilson. H. D. Bohlen, R. E. Goetz, R. R. and J. W. Graber, V. Kleen, and L. L. Short kindly provided information concerning Illinois records and W. S. Strode. S. M. Lanyon, D. Maurer, and D. E. Willard provided access to the libraries and specimen collections of the Field Museum of Natural History. Finally, we thank especially David S. Boyd of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, who went far beyond the call of duty to provide information about W. S. Strode — even sending a photograph of Strode's former house.

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— Laurence C. Binford, 330 Grove Street, Glencoe, IL 60022; David DeSante, The Institute for Bird Populations, P. O. Box 1346, Point Reyes Station, CA 94956-1346.

Appendix

Valid Records

Four records of MacGillivray's Warbler for Massachusetts have been accepted by Veit and Petersen (ms; Petersen in litt.), although they have yet to be reviewed by a records committee. Single birds were banded in Lexington on 15 November (present 13-29 November) 1977 (P. Martin, R. H. Stymeist, et al.; photo by S. A. Perkins) and at Manomet on 21 October 1991 (T. Lloyd-Evans and Manomet Bird Observatory staff). Singles were seen at Nantucket on 23 November 1978 (R. R. Veit, S. Perkins, M. Lichfield) and at Peabody from 12 to 14 October 1990 (R. Heil et al.). In Georgia a bird banded, measured, and photographed by D. and D. Cohrs and A. Wyand at Jekyll Island Banding Station on 2 October 1987 was accepted by the state's rarities committee; measurements were flattened wing 57 mm, tail 50 mm, and wing-minus-tail 7 mm (P. Brisse in litt.). Another possible MacGillivray's, seen by R. Manns (in litt.) on 4 November 1987 in Atlanta, Georgia, has not yet been reviewed by the state committee.

Questionable Records

Other eastern records of supposed MacGillivray's Warblers have been discredited or are (at this writing) of questionable validity. A "possible... record" of a singing bird in the St. Louis area, 21-22 May 1950 (Graber and Graber 1983) pertains to Creve Coeur Lake, St. Louis Co., Missouri, is undocumented, and is not generally accepted (R. Goetz, Illinois Ornithological Records Committee, in litt.). A specimen now in the British Museum collected by H. K. Coale at Wolf Lake, Lake Co., Indiana, on 1 June 1876 (Ford 1956, A.O.U. 1957) has been re-identified as a Mourning Warbler (Mumford and Keller 1984). A bird banded and released at Noblesville, Hamilton Co., Indiana, on 29 May 1924 (Brooks 1925, A.O.U. 1957) was inadequately described and had not been accepted by recent authorities (e.g. Mumford and Keller 1984, Keller et al. 1986). An adult male collected (American Museum of Natural History No. 507395) at New Haven, Connecticut, on an unspecified day in May 1890 was accepted by Lanyon and Bull (1967) but currently is being questioned (on provenance and identification) by that state's rarities committee (L. R. Bevier, in litt.). A bird that visited a feeder in Waltham, Massachusetts, from 3 February to 26 April 1939 (Griscom 1939, Lanyon and Bull 1967) was never satisfactorily identified and was not even mentioned by Griscom and Snyder (1955) nor accepted by Veit and Petersen (ms). A bird banded at Kent Point, Kent Island, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, on 6 October 1964 (Kaestner 1966, E. Wilson in litt.) was not measured or described, and this species was not listed for Maryland by Bystrak and Robbins (1977). New Jersey has had four reports of possible MacGillivray's Warblers: one banded and measured at Troy Meadows on 12 September 1976; one netted and photographed at Island Beach State Park on 28 May 1979; one banded at Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge on 1 June 1965; and one banded 3 miles southwest of New Brunswick on 18 September 1984. Leck (1984) tentatively accepted the first two records, but the banders themselves questioned the Brigantine (Hailman 1968) and Troy Meadows records, and none of the four has yet been accepted by the New Jersey Bird Records Committee (K. T. Karlson in litt.). For Ontario an adult male specimen in the American Museum of Natural History (No. 507393) was taken by an unstated collector supposedly at Hamilton on 20 May 1890 (Lanyon and Bull 1967, Speirs 1985, James 1991). However, this record has not yet been reviewed by the Ontario Bird Record Committee, and its provenance has been questioned; three other Ontario records have been rejected by the committee (A. Wormington in litt.).

Dovekie: First Illinois Record

by John McKee

Since LaSalle Lake has been opened to public fishing through most of the spring, summer, and fall and is frequently blanketed in fog during the winter, the quality of birding there has declined considerably during the past several years. But because it is the only lake habitat in the LaSalle County area, bird watchers still try to check it out fairly regularly.

Having arranged the necessary permission, Cindy Watkins and I took advantage of some free time before the family Thanksgiving dinner to make a quick tour of the lake on the morning of 26 November 1992. The sky was overcast and strong westerly winds were blowing white caps across the water. Fortunately, that same wind served to blow the mists off the lake and provide us with unusually good viewing conditions.

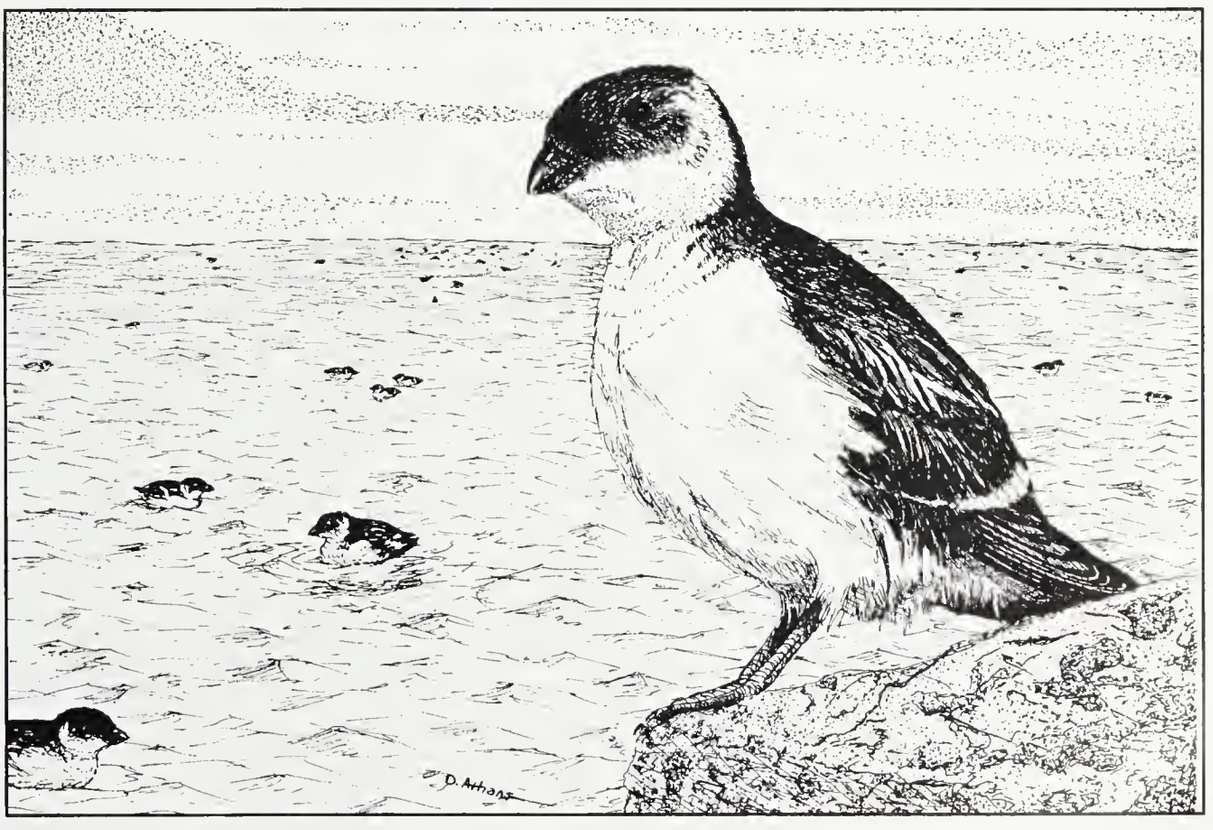
As we drove east on the south dike we made periodic stops to observe the scattered ducks, loons, and grebes and to scan along the shore ahead to look for close-in birds before we flushed them. During one of these stops, Cindy glimpsed a small black and white bird dive below the 4-foot waves breaking into the far southeast corner of the lake. She speculated that it might be a Bufflehead, while I, always trying to make something more exotic out of every yet-to-be identified bird, hoped it might be an Eared Grebe.

> 'The distinctive face pattern, dark eye, and stubby, finch-like black bill confirmed that it was indeed a Dovekie.'

Since there wasn't much else in that section of the lake we went directly to the east end of the dike and began searching for the diver. Suddenly, it popped to the surface and sat bouncing on the waves only 30 yards in front of us. In an instant we knew we had a good one.

Two months earlier, Cindy and I had done some birding in the Point Reyes area of California, and we quickly realized that the bird we were looking at was something akin to the Marbled Murrelets we had seen there. While she scrambled to get a scope mounted on her window, I searched the alcid section of the National Geographic guide zeroing in on the Dovekie (*Allee allee*) and Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*) as our most likely identification.

The bird continued to make short duration dives fairly near to shore, and we were able to closely observe its small size and chunky, no-neck shape. It propelled itself into its dives using its stubby underdeveloped looking wings. The distinctive face pattern, dark eye, and stubby, finch-like



Dovekie in winter plumage. Drawing by David Athans.

black bill donfirmed that it was indeed a Dovekie.

We were a little troubled by the fact that we could find very little white in its black scapulars until a later review of George Harrison's "Seabirds" indicated that first winter birds have "duller" wings.

For about five minutes the Dovekie continued to forage under a flock of Bonaparte's Gulls that was hovering and diving around it. Then, when the gulls left, its dives became more prolonged and it surfaced farther from us until we lost sight of it. About one half hour later we relocated it far out in the lake in the neighborhood of several Horned Grebes and Common Loons, again making short duration dives under a flock of Bonaparte's Gulls.

The Dovekie was a life bird for Cindy and me and we knew it was a rare find in Illinois. We didn't know how rare, however, until we returned home and found it unmentioned in H. David Bohlen's "The Birds of Illinois." We realized that we had just experienced what would probably be the once-in-a-lifetime accomplishment of discovering a first for the state.

According to John K. Terres, the Dovekie "nests north of the Arctic Circle in millions in vast colonies on sea cliffs of N. American and N. Eurasia." Terres states that the Dovekie winters "in ice-free waters south of breeding range to Southampton Island, Ungava Bay, along Gulf of St. Lawrence, off shore of S.E. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Bay of Fundy, south to New England." Terres also notes that "on Nov. 19, 1932, a tremendous flight along Atlantic coast reached s. Fla. and Cuba." The species has also strayed to Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and the interior northeastern United States, according to Terres.

While I took a great deal of pleasure from the moment I also felt impaled on the horns of a dilemma. LaSalle Lake and its associated nuclear plant was closed to the public at this time and during the winter of 1990/91, when a Gyrfalcon was found in the area and announced on the Chicago hotline, flagrant trespassing by a number of overzealous birders created some very serious problems. I wanted to share this Dovekie with the birding community and yet could not envision any way that it could be done without jeopardizing the relationship I had cultivated with the site authorities over the past 15 years.

For better or worse this dilemma quickly resolved itself. Thorough searches of the lake under ideal weather conditions on Friday and Sunday (27 and 29 November) proved fruitless. Our lost Dovekie had apparently realized that north central Illinois was not the north central Atlantic Ocean, and moved on to try to find its way home.

Editor's Note: Documentation of this sighting is on file with the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee. If approved, it represents the first state record.

GRACKLE

by Hugh Moore

His tail's a rudder
On the dipping branch.
He rides it into sunlight
Where the contour of his back
Displays a peacock sheen.

Watching with his lemon eye
The ladybug alone a point of grass,
He seems obscure,
Unsettled as the half-remembered dream.

Cape May Warbler Holds Territory During Fall Migration

by H. David Bohlen and Dennis Oehmke

In the fall of 1992 aphids, probably of the genus *Periphyllus*, infested many of the trees, especially black maples (*Acer nigrum*) on the Carillon Hill in Washington Park, an intensively manicured city park in Sangamon County, Springfield. The leaves and branches of these maples were loaded with aphids, and many warblers including Cape May Warblers (*Dendroica tigrina*) and other birds were feeding on them. Cape Mays are decidedly uncommon in fall in central Illinois because the majority migrate eastward at or north of the Great Lakes. Surprisingly, at least one Cape May Warbler was apparently holding a territory.

On 23 September 1992 a brightly colored Cape May Warbler, probably a male (see photo), was seen for an extended period of time in the same part of a black maple located near a fairly busy road. It actively fed on the aphids and chased away other birds. When it was not feeding or chasing, the bird hid under a leaf and remained quiet.

The Cape May Warbler defended an area in the lower branches from about 10 to 25 feet above ground against a Philadelphia Vireo, a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, and several kinds of warblers including Tennessee Warblers and even other Cape May Warblers. He did not chase birds in other parts of the tree. About 100 warblers frequented the immediate area; the majority were Tennessee and Yellow-rumped Warblers. Most of the warblers stayed in a loose flock and at times would inundate the Cape May's tree. When this happened, the Cape May busily chased away all the intruders in its area of the tree which sometimes allowed the other birds to feed in the Cape May's territory for a short while.

An adult male Cape May Warbler defends territory in a black maple in Springfield, 2 October 1992. Photo by Dennis Oehmke.

The male Cape May Warbler held the same territory for at least 15 days through 7 October. One of us checked the tree nearly every day during this period, and we always found the male Cape May.

For the next two days it moved to another black maple about 40 yards to the west. This was probably because the first tree lost most of its leaves through normal autumnal leaf fall. On 26 September the Cape May Warbler population on the hill reached seven individuals, the most ever recorded in one day during fall in Sangamon County.

Thus there were at least two warbler feeding strategies in practice at the park: the Cape May Warbler holding an insect-rich area to itself, and the Tennessee Warblers and others roaming the area.

Woolfenden (1962) reported a Myrtle Warbler and Kale (1967) a Cape May Warbler defending food-rich territories in times of food shortage or high competition. In central Illinois the fall of 1992 was very dry and food and water may have been scarce. Few warblers were observed in other parts of Washington Park at that time. Most of them were concentrated on the hill at the aphid infestation.

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—H. David Bohlen, Illinois State Museum and Dennis Oehmke, Illinois Department of Transportation, Springfield, Illinois 62706.

LeConte's Sparrow. Drawing by Denis Kania.

Race Street Flyway

by Robert Chapel

An early November day, I searched for late migrants in the University of Illinois' Forestry Plantation in Urbana. A Solitary Vireo as well as a few Yellow-rumped Warblers and Hermit Thrushes lingered. I crossed the street to Meadowbrook Park on Race Street where a LeConte's Sparrow had been seen for the past two weeks. As I found the sparrow, suddenly a large raptor headed straight for me at a low altitude. I noticed the distinct falcon shape, the pale tan upper parts, the faint facial markings, and the dark axillaries as a Prairie Falcon passed 15 feet over my head. It was just another day along the "Race Street Flyway."

The city of Urbana is in the last remnant of the pre-settlement "Big Grove." It lies at the north end of Yankee Ridge, a shallow moraine which had a second prairie grove, "Lynn Grove," at its southern terminus. In pre-settlement days, these isolated groves provided oases of woodland habitat in the vast prairie for migratory land birds. Today, Urbana still serves as an oasis in the open farm country, giving birders an opportunity to see a variety of rare species such as the LeConte's Sparrow and Prairie Falcon.

Urbana is anchored by Meadowbrook Park and the University Forestry along Race Street on its southern edge and by Crystal Lake Park/Busey Woods, where Race Street ends on the north side of town. Locals know it as the "Race Street Flyway."

During fall or spring migration, birders might see virtually any land bird, even a few water birds out of habitat. Local birders recall the day when a resident called the Audubon Society telling them how he thought some children had placed an artificial bird on his lawn. But when he went to move the bird, it flew into a hedge where it spent the rest of the day. The bird turned out to be an American Bittern.

Another local birding tale concerns a Virginia Rail that decided to spend an afternoon in a flower bed in front of a downtown bookstore. Yet another story was told by a commuter who was stopped at a traffic light early one morning when a coot crossed the street in front of him.

More typically, birders will find warblers, vireos, thrushes, and flycatchers in any large tree and in any residential neighborhood. When a good wave of migrants is in, though, the best places to be are Meadowbrook Park, the Forestry, and Busey Woods.

Meadowbrook Park

Though Meadowbrook Park lacks real woods, 180 species have been spotted there. Its main features include two streams lined with willows, and a prairie and secondary succession areas between the two streams. Birders should look here for sparrows and other open-field passerines, upland game birds, woodcocks, and raptors. The Urbana Park District sponsors an annual "Woodcock Walk" in March to observe the woodcock courtship display. Walnut trees and an old orchard near the old farm house often contain a number of warblers and vireos during migration.

In the spring, Willow and Alder Flycatchers, Yellow Warblers, Common Yellowthroats, and occasional herons can be found along the two streams. Various sparrows can be discovered in the prairie restoration area in the spring and especially in the fall. Look where the prairie is still overgrown by foxtail, or in an old field growth along the eastern edge of the prairie. LeConte's Sparrows

frequent the foxtail, especially in the fall.

In the fall, Lapland Longspurs, and in the spring, Smith's Longspurs, occasionally appear in the prairie. The smaller stream on the south side of the prairie has an abandoned bridge, which provides a good vantage from which to observe birds in the dense brush along the stream. Recent sightings include Prairie Falcon, Bald Eagle, Merlin, Peregrine Falcon, Sandhill Crane, Northern Mockingbird, Loggerhead Shrike, Clay-colored Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, and Redpoll.

University of Illinois Forestry Plantation and Experimental Farms

More than 240 species have been seen across the street from Meadowbrook Park, on the University of Illinois Forestry Plantation and Experimental Farms, and nearby fields and farm ponds. The forestry provides excellent cover for orioles and tanagers, as well as warblers, vireos, thrushes, and flycatchers. I have found it to be the best place in central Illinois to find Connecticut and Black-throated Blue Warblers in either spring or fall, and the best local area for Red-breasted Nuthatch.

The stream provides the best birding. As it travels west, the stream enters a cultivated field, then comes to a secondary forestry unit about a quarter mile from the first. The western or "poplar" unit is mostly deciduous forest, while the larger eastern unit contains a number of coniferous plantations. These coniferous areas can seem "dead" to bird life, but they often serve as roosts for hawks and owls. Goshawks have shown up on several occasions, and other accipiters migrate through here regularly.

Recent sightings include Swainson's Hawk, Prairie Falcon, Barred Owl, Chuck-will's-widow, Whip-poor-will, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Clay-colored Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, and Pine

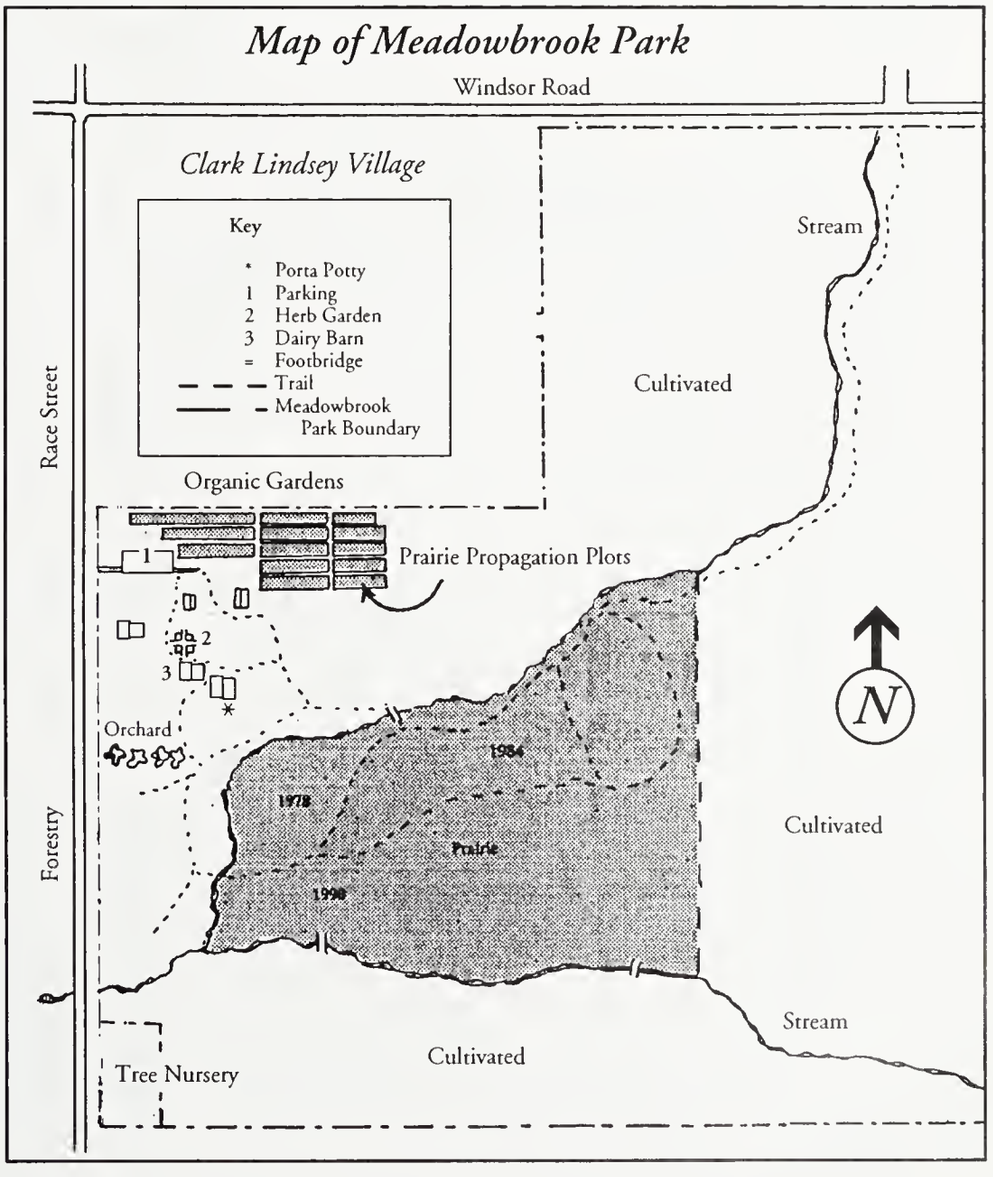
Siskin, which has bred here. The open field should be checked for sparrows, pipits, and longspurs. In the spring, Golden Plovers, and an occasional Smith's Longspur are found in farm fields.

Ponds on the northwest side of the experimental farms offer habitat for a small number of ducks and shore birds. Hudsonian Godwits have been found here in the spring, while all three species of phalarope have been found around these ponds in the fall.

Crystal Lake Park and Busey Woods

The entrance to Crystal Lake Park is at the north end of Race Street. The park is fairly good for warblers, especially on two small wooded islands in Crystal Lake and along a small stream that winds through the park. But Busey Woods, a 63-acre woodlot adjoining Crystal Lake Park on its northwest corner, has the greatest variety of birds, with a list of 210 species.

To reach it, go north along Broadway Avenue from downtown Urbana until you pass most of Crystal Lake Park. Enter at the entrance to the swimming pool, on the west side of Broadway, and park in the parking lot. The woods is reached via a bridge over a small creek.



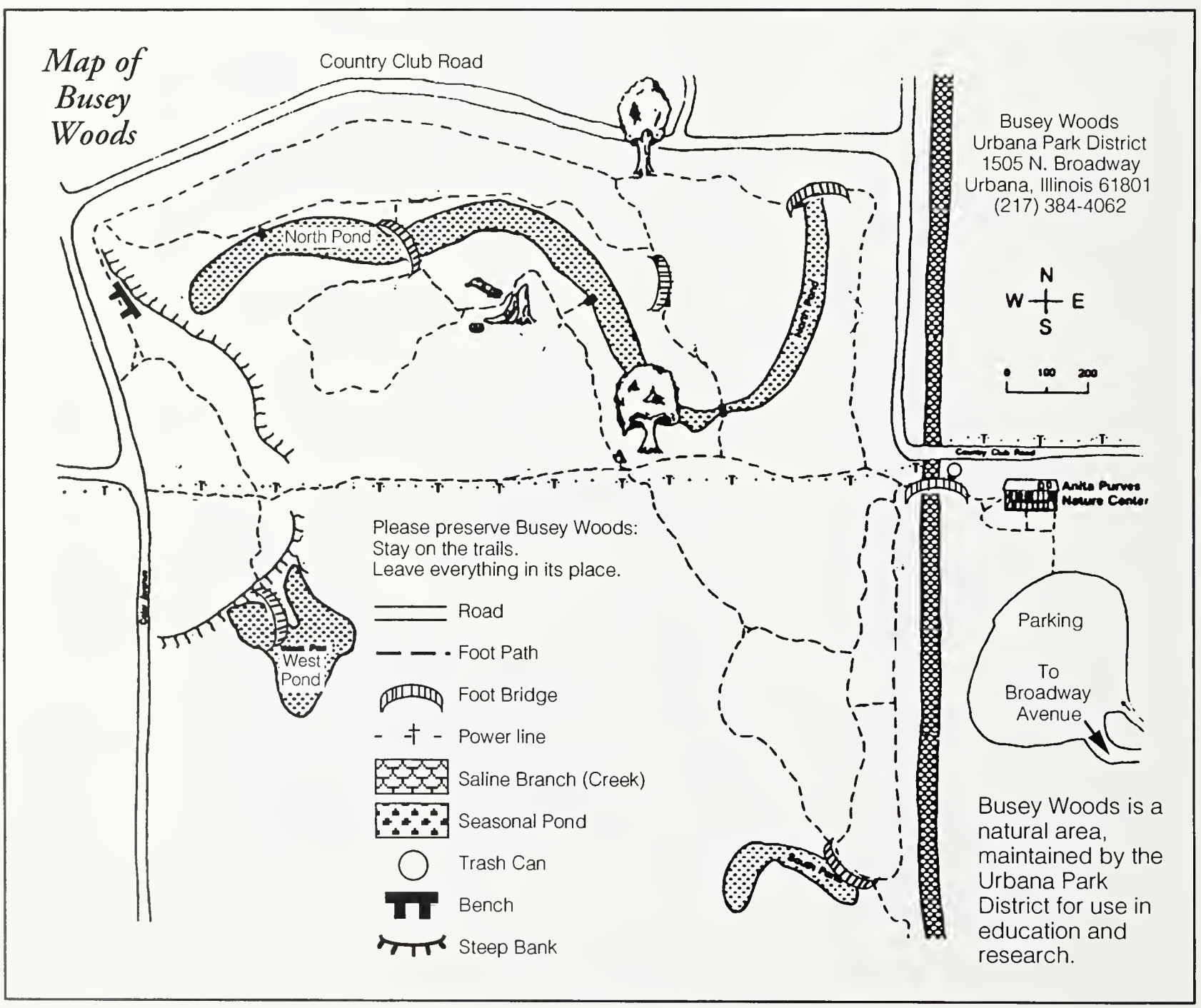
Despite its small size, Busey Woods is often among the best warbler spots in Illinois. Begin the walk through the woods by taking the central power line trail, where there are more open vantage points and a greater confluence of habitats. Also, by listening, one can get a better feel for where the bird activity is. Often it is right at the entrance to the woods, at the beginning of the power line trail. Warblers, particularly such shade-loving species as Worm-eating and Hooded Warblers, can be found here in the spring along the trail going to the northeast corner of the woods. The trails on the north side of the north pond usually have the greatest variety of warblers in the spring, although many people prefer to observe from the west pond platform, where the birds come to them, rather than scan tree tops and understory on the north ponds for the more elusive birds.

The more mature forest in the center of Busey Woods usually does not have the number of birds seen elsewhere, but a resident Great Horned Owl and many woodpeckers frequent this area. Old field areas on the west and southeast sides are rapidly being overgrown by Japanese honeysuckle and multiflora rose, and have a scattering of small trees. These thickets are good for thrashers, catbirds, towhees, White-eyed Vireos, and flycatchers. Migrating Northern Saw-whet Owls have been found in both of these areas.

The river bank along the southeast side is also a good spot for, yes, warblers. One August morning, Wilson's, Canada, and Hooded Warblers were all together in one bush, and on another fall day, a Lawrence's Warbler appeared.

Free organized bird walks are held each Sunday in the fall and spring in Busey Woods. For information about exact times, contact the Champaign County Audubon Society at 217-367-6766.

For information about recent sightings in the Urbana area, call Bob Chapel at 217-384-1742, or Beth Chato at 217-344-6803.



Suet: Instant Energy

by Sue Friscia

Ounce for ounce, suet packs more punch than any seed on the market. Birds expend little energy foraging after they discover the suet basket. They are rewarded with a meal that will stick to their ribs and keep them warm all night as winter approaches.

Suet is animal fat; the highest quality forms on the loins and around the kidneys of a cow, but anything you trim from meat can be used. Just drop a hunk into a wire-mesh basket and several species will investigate. Downy Woodpeckers and an occasional nuthatch, wren, junco, and even a catbird have congregated around the suet feeder in my yard.

"For something more inviting, try making suet cakes, which can be a reqarding, albeit messy proposition."

For something even more inviting, try making suet cakes, which can be a rewarding, albeit messy proposition. To render suet, grind or chop it into small pieces for even liquification. Next, melt it in a double boiler, the oven, or even on a barbecue grill or in the microwave.

If you try the microwave, be careful. I was on the phone when I heard my dog slurping something in the kitchen. I found her lapping up a greasy, gooey liquid that was seeping through the bottom of the microwave door and dripping down the cart and onto the floor. Turning off the oven didn't stop this major bubble-over. I just had to wait for the volcano to subside.

Once you've hurdled the melting part, you can use your imagination and add leftover rice, over-ripe fruit, raisins, stale bread chunks, peanut butter, corn meal, and bird seed.

Be creative, then freeze the mixture. When it sets, pop it in your suet basket.

If you get tired of all the mess of making your own suet cakes, try this: Save plastic containers the same size as your suet basket, mix the concoctions inside, and all you have to clean is the spoon. Whipped shortening works well in place of the rendered suet. Set the mixture in the freezer for a few hours, then pop it out of the mold and it will be ready for serving.

The easiest method, of course, is to buy already-prepared suet cakes. Bird feeding stores sell suet and nuts, suet and raisins, and the top of the line — suet and bugs. These store-bought cakes last about two weeks in my yard, but my homemade concoctions last only about five days, which goes to show you that you can't beat home cooking.

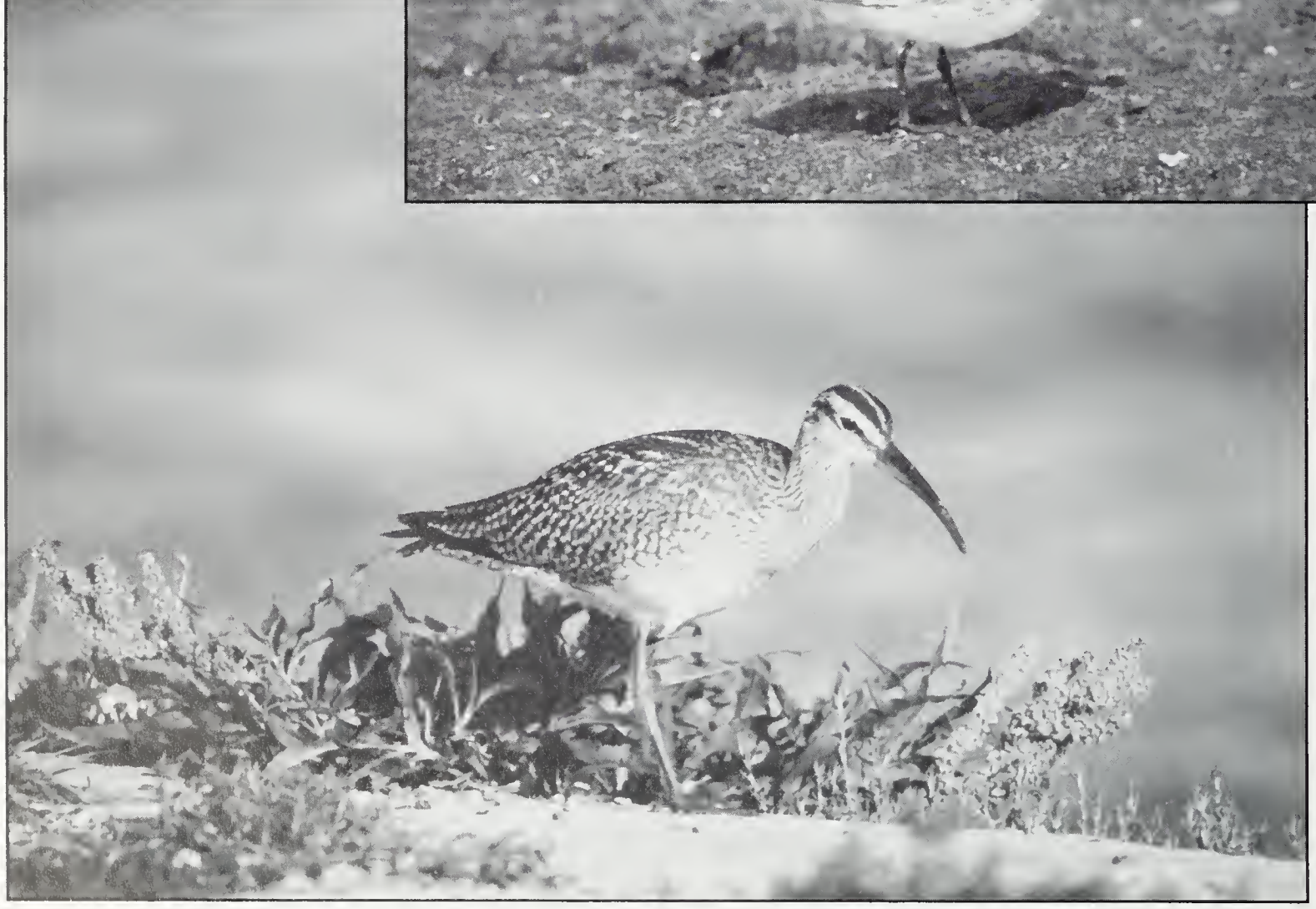
Backyard High Counts

In the Field Notes section, Meadowlark lists high counts for birds that live in or migrate through Illinois. Some of those numbers come from my backyard. I would like to start a backyard high count report. Here are some of my records, which are begging to be broken.

Northern Cardinal, 22; House Sparrow, 120; House Finch; 9, Cowbird, 7; American Goldfinch, 20; Junco, 17; Black-capped Chickadee, 5; Common Grackle, 8; American Robin, 3; Chipping Sparrow, 3.

Send me your totals by 31 December 1993. Results may be published in a future issue. Feel free to list other species than I have listed. I'm curious to learn what is most popular in your yard.

Send questions, comments, backyard counts to: 3417 W. 123rd St.; Alsip, IL 60658.



Showy Shorebirds

Lake Michigan's shoreline at Montrose Harbor in Chicago and the Commonwealth Edison cooling stations in Will and Grundy counties provide perfect opportunities to glimpse a shore bird in fall on its way south. In the fall of 1992, Robert Hughes and Joe B. Milosevich captured on film some marvelous views of rare shorebirds featured here.

Milosevich photographed the Lesser Golden-Plover (below) on 5 October, one of 56 present at the Braidwood Station cooling lake in Will County. He captured the Ruddy Turnstone (upper left) on 9 October at the Collins Station cooling lake in eastern Grundy County. The species is rare away from Lake Michigan.

Hughes photographed a White-rumped Sandpiper in late August at Montrose Beach (middle left) and a Whimbrel on 28 August also at Montrose (bottom left).

Western Grebe at Wilmette / Evanston

On the morning of 17 November 1992 I parked at the end of Evanston's Dempster Street in Cook County to obtain a good view of Lake Michigan. Upon arriving at the rock edge, I immediately noticed a large waterbird about 20 yards away. My first impression was a Western Grebe (*Aechnophorus occidentalis*) since the bird had a very long, thin yellow bill as well as long neck and large body. As the bird swam away, I confirmed the identification with binoculars and scope.

The most reliable mark was the very long yellow bill with a greenish tinge and no hint of orangish coloration on the bill which would be present on a Clark's Grebe; the dark cap also extended down to cover the lores and feathers above and behind the eyes. (Birders should be careful not to confuse basic plumaged (winter) Horned Grebe with Western Grebe. Both birds have a dark crown and nape with a white chin and throat. Body and neck length are more exaggerated in Western. Observers should concentrate on looking for a very long yellow bill on the Western Grebe to clinch identification.)

Two hours later, I relocated the Western Grebe just east of the Evanston boat launch. Despite attempts, no one saw it later that day or the morning of the next day. In the late afternoon of 18 November; however, I relocated the Western Grebe approximately 1 mile to the north at the south end of Wilmette's Gillson Park. This Western Grebe stayed in the Evanston/Wilmette area until 21 November when a cold snap drove it away. Birders then relocated the bird 5 miles south along Chicago's lakefront edge from 23-27 November. Finally, the grebe was relocated 16-19 December when it reappeared in Evanston near the lakefront Arts Center. At that time a cold front drove nearly all the lingering waterbird species away from the western shore of Lake Michigan.

Western Grebes are very rare in fall in northeastern Illinois along Lake Michigan. Although Mlodinow (1984, *Chicago Area Birds*) said Western Grebe is seen most years in late October and November, this sighting is one of two documented records in the last 10 years for the Lake Michigan shoreline in Illinois (IB&B, 3:35).

— Eric Walters, 720 Reba Place, Evanston, Illinois 60202.

Wood Stork at Sanganois Conservation Area

On 6 August 1992 I observed and photographed an immature Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) at Sanganois Conservation Area, Mason County, in west-central Illinois. I found the bird at the same location where the site superintendent, Dan Collins, and his staff had discovered the bird on 4 August 1992, about 3 1/2 miles from the refuge headquarters at the entrance to Knapp Island.

The stork was foraging with a Great Blue Heron and a Great Egret on the main refuge road which was covered with about 1 foot of water. These birds were catching fish which appeared to have become momentarily stranded on the submerged gravel road while passing between Chain and Crane lakes.

The Wood Stork appeared less wary of my presence than the other foraging birds. I was able to wade to within 125 feet of the stork and leisurely observe and photograph it for 15 minutes until the bird eventually flew off toward Crane Lake.

Kevin Richmond relocated the Wood Stork on 31 August across the Illinois River in Schuyler County at Long Lake, a backwater area near Browning.
The last reported observation of the immature Wood Stork occurred on 5 September 1992 when Al Stokie and Andy Sigler observed the bird early in the morning.

An immature Wood Stork was also found at Sanganois C.A. on 18 August 1989 (IB&B, 6:42). This bird also discovered by the same refuge staff, was located at the north end of Ash Swale, only one mile away from Knapp Island (pers. comm. Dan Collins).

In light of the Wood Stork's historical decline in the United States these Sanganois C.A. records are especially remarkable. Formerly, the Wood Stork bred along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from South Carolina to Texas with Florida supporting an estimated population of 150,000 in the early 1900s (Terres, 1991 *The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds*) Presently, breeding colonies are restricted primarily to peninsular Florida (a few are also located in Georgia and South Carolina) where the Wood Stork population has stabilized at 5,000 to 6,000 pairs according to Graham (*American Birds*, 44:1074-1081,1194-1199). Toops and Dilley (1986, *Birds*

of South Florida: An Interpretive Guide) classify the Wood Stork in south Florida as fairly common, though declining in numbers.

Prior to the two recent sightings at Sanganois C.A., the last Illinois Wood Stork was that of two birds at Quincy in September 1967 according to Bohlen (1989, *The Birds of Illinois*). Bohlen classified the Wood Stork as a very rare vagrant or postbreeding wanderer and noted that all Illinois records occurred in late summer and fall with the exception of a single May record.

— Joe B. Milosevich, 2337 Ardaugh Ave., Crest Hill, IL 60435.

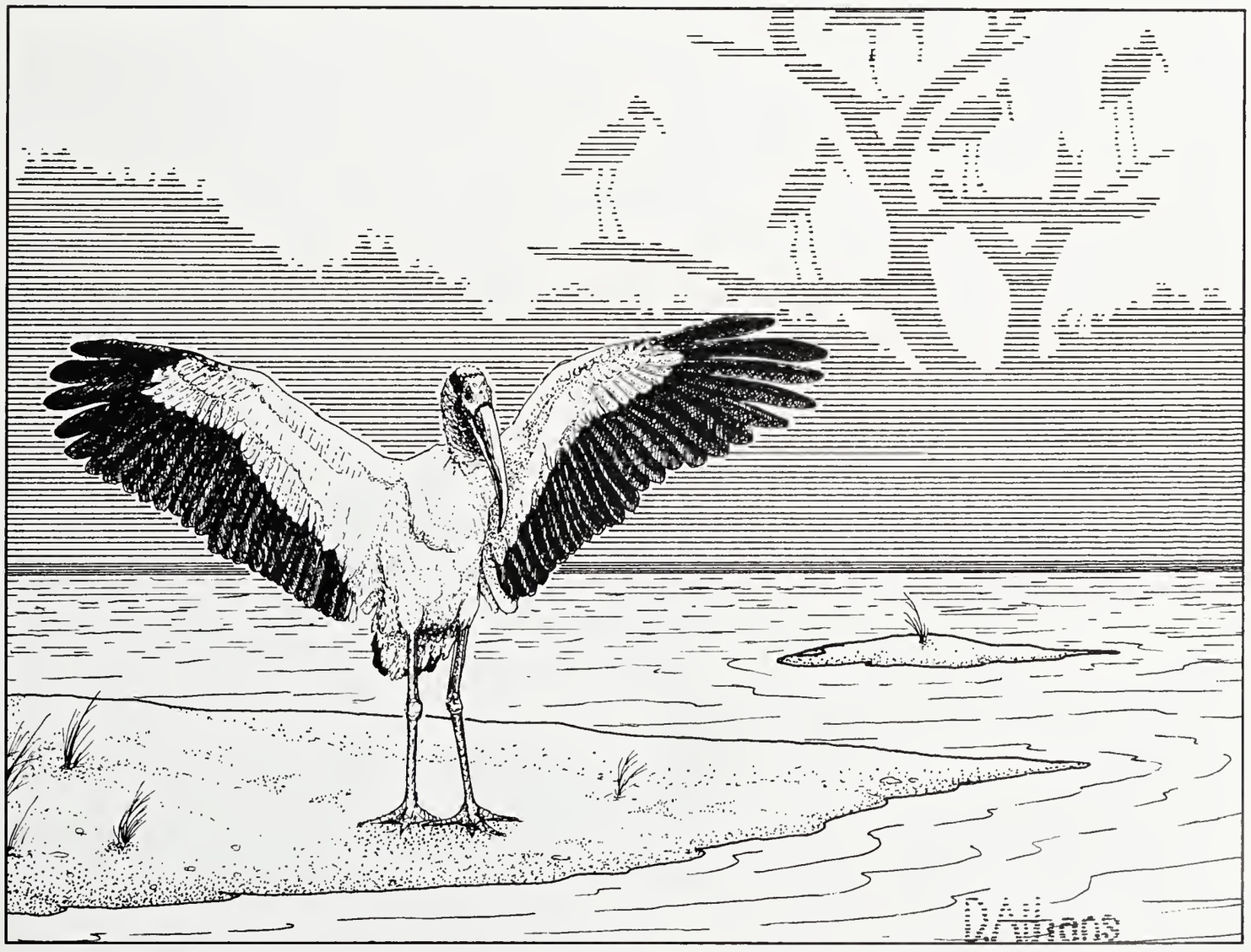
14,000 Broad-winged Hawks in Lake County

At 4:15 p.m. on 18 September 1992, while driving west on Route 22 in Highland Park in Lake County, I saw in the distance what first appeared to be a gigantic flock of starlings darkening the eastern sky. Upon reaching the intersection of Routes 41 and 22 the "starlings" turned into one of the largest flights of Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*) that I have ever seen.

Many hawks, though distant, were visible with the naked eye. I grabbed my Zeiss 10 x 40 binoculars and Baush and Lomb 15-60x zoom telescope for a better look. The sky was filled with hawks. A major flight was streaming southwest. I noticed several kettles of 100 to 300 hawks in the air as well. I concentrated on the larger stream of hawks for the initial counting since it seemed to be the most productive.

I counted the width of the band, which numbered 40 hawks, and then counted the groups of 40 as the flight passed over a set of power wires just southwest of my location. I have used this standard method of estimating large flights of passing hawks for more than 15 years while observing hawks in New England. The method is also used at Hawk Mountain in Pennsylvania.

I began by stationing the telescope to the farthest point of the flight in the west and then counted over the same



Wood Stork. Drawing by David Athans.

wire until the group was gone. Every 2,000 hawks or 50 lines of 40 hawks I reverified the width of the band. Using this method, a total of 300 lines of hawks 40 hawks wide and narrowing slightly as the group ended passed through the field of the telescope. The single flight which ended at 5:20 p.m. numbered 10,000. I then began to count the kettles I could see with the naked eye. I counted another 800 hawks, bringing the total to 10,800.

Moving closer to the Heller Nature Center on Ridge Road in Highland Park, I noticed the hawks flying much lower. Hawks soon landed in the trees of the nature center and I counted an additional 3000 hawks between 5:30 and 6:00 p.m.

I went to the nearest phone to report the flight count to Richard Biss, who operates the Chicago Audubon Society rare bird alert. Between 6 and 6:30 p.m., I counted more hawks bringing the total to just over 14,000! During the entire counting period of two hours and 15 minutes, I did not observe any other raptor species.

The winds blew north to northwest at 15 miles per hour. Cloud cover was 15 percent. The temperature was 58 degrees Fahrenheit.

Interestingly, Bohlen (1989, *The Birds of Illinois*) listed the previous all-time maximum fall count for the species as 4,395 individuals on 19 September 1982 at Bensenville in Du Page County. I would be remiss if I did not mention that I could have missed as many hawks as I saw. I spoke to Richard Biss later in the evening and he indicated that during this same period David B. Johnson had counted over 3,650 Broad-winged Hawks in Waukegan, Lake County from 5 to 6:30 p.m, just 12 miles north of the Routes 22 and 41 intersection.

— Allen H. Siegle, 756 Linden Ave. , Lake Forest, IL 60045.

Jefferson County's First Black-necked Stilt

On 3 July 1992 Todd Fink, Dan and Nancy Kasselbaum, and I were birding the mudflats in the Ward Branch area at the northwest side of Rend Lake in Jefferson County. The day was sunny and warm after an overnight thunderstorm. A preliminary glance at the island opposite the mudflat showed the storm had brought new birds: large shorebirds, terns, a dark-headed gull, an assortment of small shorebirds, and a long legged, slender black-and-white shorebird. Before I could say, "Todd, take a look at this Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)," the actively foraging bird slipped behind some willows. Returning to his own scope, Todd continued to scan. Suddenly he said, "Judy, I think you're right! That's a Black-necked Stilt! Come on, we've got to wade to the island."

I waded in ankle deep water even though I was wearing my best pair of gym shoes. The species would be a lifer for me and the first Rend Lake, Jefferson County record as well as the second sighting for southern Illinois.

Once on the island, we could see the long, slender, slightly upturned black bill and a small white crescent above the eye interrupting the black area of the face. The forehead, feathers around the bill base, and underparts were white. In good sunlight at close range we could see the back was brownish in comparison to the black crown and neck, identifying it as a female. When the bird flew we could see the white tail and rump. The white extended to the middle of the back where it narrowed to a point. Pink legs of exaggerated length trailed well beyond the tail.

Bohlen (1989, *The Birds of Illinois*) listed only six recent sightings of this bird for the state. Illinois Birds and Birding (6:43-44; 7:49) and *Meadowlark* (1:138) listed three additional sightings for the state. Our observation represents at least the 10th recent sighting for the state. On 8 July, a second (or possibly the same individual, also a female) was discovered by Jim Herkert at Easter Slough near the Cache River in Pulaski County.

— Judy K. DeNeal, P.O. Box 61, Herod, Illinois 62947.

California Gull in Cook County

On 26 November 1992 Andy Sigler and I found a basic (winter) plumaged adult California Gull (*Larus californicus*) along the Chicago lakefront in Cook County. The bird stood on the breakwater that forms the southern boundary of Chicago Harbor, approximately one mile south of Navy Pier, easily visible from the Shedd Aquarium. We viewed the gull leisurely with a Questar 40x spotting scope. Other observers included Catherine Monday, Jim Landing, and Richard Biss.

The bird was slightly smaller and its mantle was slightly darker than the accompanying Herring Gulls. It had yellowish legs, dark eyes, and a yellow bill with a black and red spot on the gonys.

The California Gull in Illinois is a rare vagrant according to Bohlen (1989, *The Birds of Illinois*). Mlodinow (1984, *Chicago Area Birds*) lists only one record from

Chicago, that of a first year bird sighted 27 October 1974. Recently birders are finding more fall records for the species. Based on this sighting and the individuals found last year at this time in Wisconsin on 29 Nov.- 8 Dec. 1991, Sheboygan Co. (*Passenger Pigeon*, 54:227, 232, 240) and Chicago on 2 - 3 December 1991 (*American Birds*, 46: 272), late November early December could prove to be the most opportune time to see this species in our area. Interestingly, another adult California Gull was present during this period in Michigan City, Indiana (pers. comm. Ken Brock).

— Robert Hughes, 696 West Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois 60613.

Vermilion Flycatcher at Sangchris State Park

As I was leaving Sangchris State Park in Sangamon County on 18 September 1992, I noted a small flycatcher in the road. It flipped its tail, flew from the road, then landed again. The brown coloration and tail action made me think it was an Eastern Phoebe, but the tail had white outer edges, and the light-colored breast had some thin streaking. After viewing it for a short period I knew it was a female Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*). It was using the pounce method to capture insects. As it flew between the low branches of nearby trees it would not only wag but also open and close its tail. The upperparts were dull brown with two thin whitish wing bars and broadly white tertial tips. The superciliary was dull whitish, with a darker line beneath. The cheek patch was dull brown and the throat was unmarked whitish. Fairly long rectal bristles were obvious around the dark bill. The eyes and tarsi also were dark. The few yellowish-orange, rather than salmon-pink, feathers in the vent area indicate this was an immature female.

I called several local birders and Dennis Oehmke photographed the flycatcher atop an outhouse (see photo below). It continued to fly about in the open area near the ranger's office until about 10:30 a.m. when it flew over a hedgerow and was never seen again.

This is the fifth record for the state and first for fall, all others being in April and May. It is the first record for Sangamon County.

— H. David Bohlen, Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois 62706

Vermilion Flycatcher at Lake Sangchris, Sangamon Co., 18 September 1992. See Seasonal Highlights for details. Photo by Dennis Oehmke.

Kirtland's Warbler at Chautauqua NWR, Mason County

At 8:30 a.m. on 9 October 1992 while walking alongside a narrow band of willows and maples bordering the north side of Lake Chautauqua in Mason County I heard some chickadees fussing. I stepped into the willows and started "spishing." A flock of Black-capped Chickadees, kinglets, and warblers responded. I put my binoculars on a warbler that popped up about 10-feet away. At first glance I thought it was a Magnolia Warbler and almost passed it by, but I noticed it was bobbing its tail constantly.

Then I noticed the bird lacked the yellow rump and white tail markings of a Magnolia. The entire throat and breast were dull yellow, with faint black streaking along the sides of the breast. The undertail coverts were white. The face, head, and nape were gray except for two white eye crescents. The back was gray with small black blotches. The wings were gray with two very faint white wing bars. The rump and tail were gray. The eyes, bill, and legs appeared dark. I was not able to get a

direct size comparison because the bird was not close to any other species; however, I estimate that it was just slightly larger than a Yellow-rumped Warbler.

The bird moved about slowly and never stopped bobbing its tail. It stayed at a height of about 2- to 4-feet although I think it may have come up off the ground when I initially "spished" it. I saw it for about five minutes, although not continually. I did not see it eat anything. The Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) did not really seem to be interacting with the flock, but when the other birds dispersed, it seemed to have disappeared with them.

I eliminated Magnolia Warbler on the basis of the gray rump, the lack of white markings on the tail, a gray-and-black instead of olive back, and the tail-bobbing behavior. While Prairie Warbler displays tail-bobbing, it has greenish upperparts and yellow undertail coverts. The lack of black on the face of the bird I saw leads me to think it was either a female or an immature. A copy of my documentation is on file with the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee for review.

— Kevin Richmond, 433 E. Greenwood St., Morton, Illinois 61550.

Editor's note: The Kirtland's Warbler, a federally endangered species, breeds in north-central Michigan in young jack pine stands 5- to 15-feet high. Controlled plantings and burns of jack pine combined with a Brown-headed Cowbird control program have helped stabilize a population of about 500. The species has been recorded in northern Wisconsin (Passenger Pigeon, 51:392,392,414; 52:82;53:92,99;54:93) and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Payne, 1983, A Distributional Checklist of the Birds of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, No. 184.) occasionally during summer months as a vagrant. Few migratory reports of this species exist. Bohlen (1989, The Birds of Illinois) lists only 2 fall records for the state. This unusual Illinois fall record may have been a migrant from Wisconsin.

Lark Bunting in Cook County

For the last 15 years, Field Museum of Natural History personnel have been checking Chicago buildings during migration to see whether any birds have run into them, with the dual goal of monitoring migration and of making scientifically valuable specimens from the birds that die from these collisions.

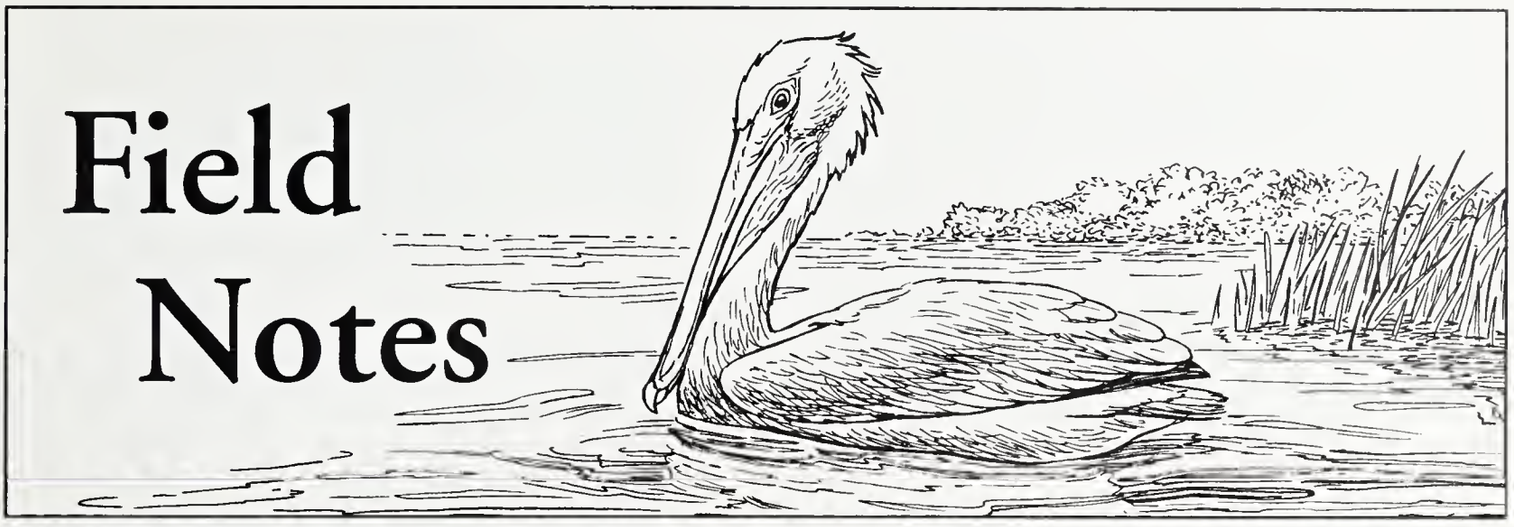
On 31 August 1992, while checking the periphery of McCormick Place, a large exposition center on the Chicago lakefront, I found a dead Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*). The specimen is an immature male with a plumage nearly identical to that of adult females. It was prepared as a scientific study skin and is catalogued in the Field Museum bird collection as #357668. The bird weighed 34.7 grams; its skull was only 20 percent pneumatized, signifying that it was hatched in 1992. It had substantial molt of its body feathers in progress, but no molt of wing or tail feathers. Its testes measured 1 x 1 mm.

Because we check this building daily during migration, we can be sure that the bird hit sometime during the night of 30 - 31 August. Winds were out of the northwest that night and numerous other birds were moving as well. In addition to the bunting, on the morning of the 31st we found Sora and Veery, Tennessee, Nashville, Magnolia, Cape May and Connecticut warblers, Northern Waterthrush, Ovenbird, and American Redstart.

Bohlen (1989, *The Birds of Illinois*) said at least 17 records of the Lark Bunting exist for Illinois through 1987. Mlodinow (1984, *Chicago Area Birds*) referred to the species as a "very rare vagrant" with 10 records for the Chicago area through 1982. Previously only three state records were from fall, all from the Chicago area. The previous earliest fall date was 4 September at Lake Calumet (Bohlen 1989), so the 1 August record predates this (and 3 September date published in this issue — see Field Notes) by a few days. The latest fall sighting was 19 November 1989 at Jackson Park, Cook Co. (IB&B, 6:47). Interestingly; however, observers recorded two additional sightings for fall 1992 in the Chicago area (see Field Notes).

Lark Buntings nest in the northern Great Plains and winter primarily from Texas west through the southwest and south to Mexico (1983, *A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds*, 6th edition). Scattered annual reports from the Midwest exist. From 1988 through mid 1992, observers reported 12 sightings of this species from Minnesota (where it has historically nested), two from Wisconsin, five from Michigan, and one each from Iowa and Ohio.

— David Willard, Bird Collection Manager, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605.



1992 Fall Migration

by Robert Chapel

Abundant rain (in some places, record-breaking) in July in the northern two-thirds of the state, wiped out most shorebird habitat by early August. A cooler than average fall followed. Below normal precipitation in August and October was balanced by slightly above normal rainfall in September. November was slightly cooler than average, quite rainy with few sunny days.

A good variety of gulls continues to appear throughout the state, with Franklin's Gulls occurring in excellent numbers. Shorebirds made a good showing early and late. The highlight of the hawk flights in Illinois was the spectacular Broad-winged Hawk migration, including an unprecedented flock of 14,000 in Lake County (See Seasonal Highlights). Also appearing in spectacular numbers were Sandhill Cranes. Loons and grebes appeared in good numbers and variety and lingered late. A flock of more than 400 American White Pelicans put on a spectacular show at Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge, while 100 were seen near Quincy in September. Neo-tropical migrants, however, did not show up well anywhere. Populations of such as Willow Flycatcher, Warbling Vireo, and Yellow Warbler seem to be crashing. Waterfowl numbers also remain a big concern, although 25,000 Snow Geese at Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge is a new fall high count.

Field Notes heading drawing of American White Pelican by Leslie A. DeCourcey.

The most cooperative rarities were the Wood Stork (See Seasonal Highlight) and the first state record of Glaucous-winged Gull (article to come in future issue). Each was present for a number of days, allowing numerous birders the opportunity to observe them. The least cooperative were the Kirtland's and Townsend's Warblers and the Dovekie. The Dovekie is a first state record pending approval by the Illinois State Ornithological Records Committee (See article in this issue).

A special thanks is extended to all contributors to this report, who are listed here in full and by initials following each observation: Cindy Alberico, Melissa Alexander (MAl), Doug Anderson, Louise Augustine, Steve Bailey, Michael Baum, Bill Bertrand, Laurence Binford, Richard Biss, David Bohlen, Ron Bradley (RBr), Alan Branhagen (ABr), Arlene Brei, Karin Cassel, Robert Chapel, Elizabeth Chato, Patty Christiansen (PCh), Paul Clyne, Dan Collins (DCl), Dan Cowen (DCo), Bob Danley, Donald Dann (DDn), Larry David, Myrna Deaton, Judy DeNeal, Danny Diaz, Jeff Donaldson (JDo), Peter Dring, Ralph Eiseman, Todd Fink, Darlene Fiske, Peter Friederici, Sue Frisia, Michelle Georgi (MGe), Kanae Hirabayashi, Jim Herkert (JH), Jeff Hoover (JHo), Robert Hughes, Barrie Hunt, Dave Johnson, Dan Kassebaum (DKa), John Koch (JKo), Jim Landing, Larry LaPre, Deck Major (DMa), David Mandel, Walter Marcisz, Kelly McKay (KMc), John McKee (JMc), Jeff McKoy (JMy), Keith McMullen, Margaret Mechtenberg (MMb), Judy Mellin (JMe), Joe Milosevich, Robert Montgomery, Jim Nardi (JNa), Greg Niece, Grace Oakley, John O'Brien, Dennis Oehmke, Jerry Olson (JOs), Richard Palmer, Peter Peterson, Jack

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Note: Waterfowl survey reports by Michelle Georgi (MGe) are aerial survey estimates.

As a printing aide, the following abbreviations have been used throughout this report:

Carl.L = Carlyle Lake (Clinton Co.)
CBG = Chicago Botanical Gardens (Glencoe, Cook Co.)
Chi = Chicago's Lakefront Parks, excluding JP (Cook Co.)
Clin.L = Clinton Lake (De Witt Co.)
COLSP = Chain O'Lakes S.P. (Lake Co.)
CONWR = Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (Williamson Co.)
CNC = Crab Tree Nature Center (Cook Co.)
DPCA = Des Plaines C.A. (Will Co.)
Fermi = FermiLab at Batavia (Du Page Co.)
GLNTC = Great Lakes Naval Training Center (Lake Co.)
GLPSP = Goose Lake Prairie S.P. (Grundy Co.)
HLCA = Horseshoe Lake C.A. (Madison Co.)
IBSP = Illinois Beach State Park (Lake Co.)
JP = Chicago's Jackson Park (Cook Co.)
KFWA = Kaskaskia F.W.A. (Moultrie Co.)
LCal = Lake Calumet & vicinity (Cook Co.)
LChau = Lake Chatauqua N.W.R. (Mason Co.)
LCNP = La Salle County Nuclear Plant (La Salle Co.)
LRen = Lake Renwick (Will Co.)
LShel = Lake Shelbyville (Moultrie and Shelby Cos.)
M.Arb = Morton Arboretum (Du Page Co.)
MFWA = Middlefork F.W.A. (Vermilion Co.)
MM = McKee Marsh (Du Page Co.)
MS = McGinnis Slough (Cook Co.)
MTNWR = Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge
Palos = Palos Area Forest Preserve, incl. Little Red School House, Saganashkee Slough, etc. (Cook Co.)
Rend L = Rend Lake (Franklin & Jefferson Cos.)
RLCA = Rice Lake C.A. (Fulton Co.)
SRSF = Sand Ridge State Forest (Mason Co.)
Sang.L = Sangchris Lake S.P. (Sangamon and Christian Cos.)
Spfld = Springfield (Sangamon Co.)
UCCA = Union County Conservation Area
Wauk = Waukegan (Lake Co.)

ad. = adult
Co (s) = County (ies)
subad. = subadult
C.A. = Conservation Area
imm. = imm.
F.P. = Forest Preserve
yg. = young
F.W.A. = Fish and Wildlife Area
pr. = pair
L = Lake
* = documented record
N.C. = Nature Center
** = specimen record
N.P = Nature Preserve
resp. = respectively
N.W.R. = National Wildlife Refuge
m.ob. = many observers
S.F. = State Forest
est. = estimated
S.P. = State Park

A number in parentheses ( ) indicates the number of birds observed at a particular location or on a particular date. No number signifies single birds. E.A. = Earliest Arrival(s), M.C. = Maximum Count(s), L.D. = Latest Departures(s)

Species listed in upper case and boldface are rare, casual (vagrant) or accidental in the state. Significant location, maximum count, early arrival or late departure dates are boldfaced and underlined. Counties are bold faced and underlined if the record is a county first.

Red-throated Loon

E.A.: 31 Oct., Carl.L (RP, MD). L.D.: 6 Dec., Chi (JPu). Others: 13 Nov., Kenilworth (JSa); 18 Nov., Wilmette (RB, LB, AS).

Pacific Loon - L.D.: 20 Dec., Clin L (*RC, *SB). Others: 6 Nov. - 8 Dec., Spfld (DB, m.ob); 14-22 Nov., Clin.L (LA, RSa, MD); 25-26 Nov., Rend L (Franklin Co) (*TF, JD).

Common Loon

E.A.: 5 Oct., Spfld (DB); 5 Oct., JP (JO); 23 Oct. Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 71, Spfld, 7 Nov. (RC, RP, MD); 60, Wilmette, 7 Nov. (RH); 40, Carl.L, 6 Nov. (KM). L.D.: 20 Dec. (3), Clin L (RP, m.ob.); 12 Dec. (2), Clin.L (RC); 2 Dec., Chi (WM). Others: 22 Aug. (summering bird, date last seen), Spoon L (MB).

Pied-billed Grebe

E.A.: 10 July, JP (HR); 12 Aug. (2), Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB). M.C.: 100+, Clin.L, 15 Oct. (RC); 45, MS, 27 Aug. (WS); 25, HLCA, 5 Nov. & 25, CONWR, 10 Nov. (KM). L.D.: 20 Dec. (4), Clin.L (RC, SB); 2 Dec., Channahon and Heidecke L (JM).

Horned Grebe

E.A.: 12 Oct. (2), Spfld (DB); 18 Oct. (11), Palos (WS); 6 Nov., Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 150, Clin.L, 23 Nov. (KR); but 100+, Clin.L, 14-22 Nov. (MD, RC, m.ob.); 42, Heidecke L, 23 Nov. (JM); 36, Wilmette, 2 Nov. (EW, JK). L.D.: 20 Dec. (10), Clin.L (RC); 2 Dec. (14), Heidecke L (JM); 2 Dec., LRen (JM).

Red-necked Grebe

E.A.: 30 Oct., JP (HR); 15 Nov., Clin.L (RC). L.D.: 18 Nov., Evanston/Wilmette (AS, EW).

Eared Grebe

E.A.: 6 Oct. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 16 Oct., Wilmette (EW). M.C.: 6, Spfld, 24 Nov. (DB). L.D.: 12 Dec., Clin.L (RC). Others: 17-18 Oct., Champaign (RC, m.ob.); 18 Oct.-1 Nov., Arcola (RC); 23 Oct., Chi (JSa); 23-31 Oct., St. Clair Co (KM); 25 Oct. to 30 Nov., Clin.L (RC, m.ob.); 11 Nov., LCNP (CWa, JMc); 6 Dec., Spring L (LA).

Western Grebe

All records: 24 Oct. - 30 Nov., Clin.L (*RC, GW, LB, m.ob.).; 17-21 Nov., Evanston/Wilmette (*EW, m.ob); 23-27 Nov., Chi (*LB, JL).(See Seasonal Highlights)

American White Pelican

E.A. 7 Sep. HLCA (KM). M.C.: 400+, MTNWR, 11 Sep. (HW); 100, Fall Creek (Adams Co), 5 Sep. (GO, m.ob.). L.D.: 22 Nov., MTNWR (HW); 2 Nov. (40), Fall Creek (Adams Co) (GO). Others (summered): 28 May - 28 Sep. (35), RLCA, Clear L, and LChau (KR); 20-21 Aug. (32), Peoria (LA); 3-4 Oct. (6), RLCA (MD, m.ob.).

Double-crested Cormorant

E.A.: 12 July, L.Shel (RC); 18 July (5), Chi (RE); 4 Aug., JP (HR). M.C.: 5,150, Carl.L 10 Oct. (KM); 1,000, RLCA, 3 Oct. (RC, LA); 400, LRen, 2 Aug. (JM).

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT

1 Sep., Riverlands (St. Charles Co, Missouri) (*PS) may have also entered Illinois—the border is not well known there.

American Bittern

E.A.: 30 Aug., Arcola (RC); 10 Sep. Chi (RH). L.D.: 11 Oct., Chi (DM). Others: 5-11 Sep., LChau (KR); 19 Sep., Chi (CT, WS).

Least Bittern

E.A.: 10 Sep., Mahomet (EC).

Great Blue Heron

E.A.: 1 Aug. (2), JP (HR). M.C.: 500, LChau, 1 Aug. (RP); 350, Stump L (Jersey Co), 11 July (HW); 100+, MS, 23 Aug. (AW).

Great Egret

E.A.: 20 June, Spfld (DB); 8 Aug. (2), JP (DA, HR). M.C.: 700, Calhoun Co, 15 Sep. (KM); 700, Stump L (Jersey Co), 11 July (HW); 600, LChau, 29 Aug. (RP); 546, MS, 2 Sep. (WS). L.D.: 18 Nov., Spfld (DB); 12 Nov. (2), MS (WS, CT).

Snowy Egret

E.A.: 3 July, Spfld (DB); 9 July, HLCA (KM); 1 Aug. (2 ad.), LRen (JM); 14 Aug. (2), LCal (WM). L.D.: 23 Sep., HLCA (KM); 16 Sep. (2), Joliet (JM); 6 Sep., LCal (JL); 1 Sep. (2), LChau (RP).

Little Blue Heron

E.A.: 8 July, Spfld (DB); 10 July (imm.), Palos (WS). M.C.: 120, HLCA, 13 Aug. (KM); 36, Stump L (Jersey Co), 11 July (HW); 4 (imm.), Shabbona L S.P. (De Kalb Co), 30-31 Aug. (DS). L.D.: 7 Oct., HLCA (KM); 3 Sep., Fairmount (Vermilion Co) (JS), 23 Aug. (2 imm.), MS (AW). Others: 19 Jul. (2 imm.), LCal (WM); 6 Aug. (imm.), MM (MS); 21 Aug., Pekin (LA).

Cattle Egret

E.A.: 12 Aug., Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 25, Collinsville (Madison Co), 7 & 19 Sep. (KM); 8, LRen, 1 Aug. (JM). L.D.: 12 Nov. (3), Weldon (DeWitt Co.) (MD); 4-5 Nov., Evanston (**JKo, m.ob.), 1 Nov. LCNP, (CWa, JMc). Others: 30 Aug., CNC (AS).

Green-backed Heron

E.A.: 17 July, Chi (KH). M.C.: 7, Rend L, 23 Aug. (RP); 6, GLPSP (JM); 5, Spfld, 4 & 15 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 11 Oct., Spfld (DB); 11 Oct., JP (HR).

Black-crowned Night-Heron

E.A.: 24 June, Chi (KH); 9 July (5), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 85, HLCA, 13 Aug. (KM). L.D.: 30 Nov. (ad.), Joliet (JM).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

E.A.: 17 July, Chi (KH); 17 & 19 July, Spfld (DB). M.C.: 4, Stump L (Jersey Co), 11 July (HW). L.D.: 14 Oct., JP (HR). Others: 6 Aug., Chi (KH).

WOOD STORK

E.A.: 4 Aug., Sanganois C.A. (Mason Co) (DCo, *m.ob.-photo). L.D.: 31 Aug. - 5 Sep. (same bird), Long L (Schuyler Co) (KR, RP). See Seasonal Highlights.

Immature Wood Stork at Sanganois Conservation Area, Mason Co., 6 August 1992. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Tundra Swan

E.A.: 24 Oct. (18), Wilmette (JO, DM et al.). M.C.: 4, MS, 6-9 Nov. (WS, m.ob.). L.D.: 6 Dec., Highland Park (DDn).

Mute Swan

M.C.: 8, Madison Co, 15 Nov. (KM); 6, St. Anne (Kankakee

Co), 10-11 Oct. (AW). L.D. 29 Nov., Baker's L (Cook Co) (AS). Others (downstate): 31 Oct. & 25 Nov., Sang.L (DB).

Greater White-fronted Goose

E.A.: 24 Sep. (3 ad.), Horseshoe L (Alexander Co) (TF); 25 Oct., Fermi (JP). M.C.: 9, LCNP, 1 Nov. (CWa et al.). L.D.: 14-24 Nov. (2), Rantoul (DR, RC).

Snow Goose

E.A.: 5 Oct. (blue), Sang.L (DB); 9 Oct., McHenry Co (DF); 11 Oct., Baldwin L (KM). M.C.: 25,000, MTNWR, 14 Nov. (HW). L.D.: 30 Nov. (4 blue), Wauk (DJ); 29 Nov. (5 white, 3 blue), Spfld (DB); 29 Nov., Shabbona L S.P. (De Kalb Co) (DS)—a few winter, central and south.

Ross's Goose

E.A.: 21 Nov., LCNP (CWa, JMc).

Canada Goose

M.C.: 23,000, CONWR, 25 Nov. (RWh); 900, Boone Co, 9 Oct. (AB). Small race, E.A.: 15 Oct., Clin.L (RC).

Wood Duck

M.C.: 70, Carl.L 14 Aug. (KM); 24, Sang.L, 19 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 19 Dec., Sidney (Champaign Co) (EC); 30 Nov., Chi (KH); 15 Nov. (3), Carl.L (KM).

Green-winged Teal

E.A.: 19 Aug., Sang.L (DB); 23 Aug., Arcola (RC); 7 Sep. (15), HLCA (KM). M.C.: 5,000, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 1000, RLCA, 16 Nov. (MGe); 600, Douglas L, 16 Nov. (MGe). L.D. (north): 2 Dec. (44), GLPSP (JM).

American Black Duck

E.A.: 18 July, LChau (RP); 19 Sep. (2), Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 5,400, Cuivre (Madison Co?), 16 Nov. (MGe); 3,100, Goose L (Bureau Co ?), 16 Nov. (MGe).

Mallard

M.C.: 97,500, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 42,300, RLCA, 16 Nov. (MGe); 30,000, Goose L (Bureau Co?), 16 Nov. (MGe).

Northern Pintail

E.A.: 5 Sep., LChau (m.ob.); 19 Sep. HLCA (KM). M.C.: 10,000, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 3,000, Goose L (Bureau Co?), 16 Nov. (MGe); 2,500, RLCA, 16 Nov. (MGe). L.D.: 20 Dec. (male), Clin.L (RC); 30 Nov., Chi (KH); 28 Nov., Spfld (DB). Others: 25 July (summer wanderers - 2 females), LCal (JL).

Blue-winged Teal

E.A.: 28 June (4-breeding?), Carl.L (KM); 4 Aug., Spfld (DB); 11 Aug. (22), LRen (JM); 11 Aug., JP (KC). M.C.: 1,200, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 200, LChau, 5 Sep. (RP); 200, Sangamon Co (DB); 65, LCal, 30 Aug. (WM). L.D.: 19 Dec. (injured wing, could not fly), Homer L (Champaign Co) (*RW, RC); 28 Nov., CBG (AS); 31 Oct., Rochester (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Northern Shoveler

E.A.: 29 Aug., HLCA (KM); 30 Aug., Arcola (RC); 30 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 1,000, Cannon Refuge (Madison Co.?), 16 Nov. (MGe); 300, Carl.L. 17 Nov. (MGe). L.D.: 6 Dec., Chi (RH); 28 Nov. (8), Spfld (DB).

Gadwall

E.A.: 22 Aug., Channahon (JM); 12 Sep., LChau (RC). M.C.: 9,000, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 7,000, Goose L (Bureau Co?), 16 Nov. (MGe); 4,000, RLCA (MGe). L.D.: 20 Dec., Clin L (RC, SB); 3 Dec. (28), Joliet (JM).

American Wigeon

E.A.: 7 Sep., Sang.L (DB); 15 Sep. (pr), Wilmette (EW); 19 Sep., HLCA (KM). M.C.: 4,400 Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 4,000, Goose L (Bureau Co?), 16 Nov. (MGe); 600, RLCA, 16 Nov. (MGe). L.D.: 20 Dec. (26), Clin L (RC, SB).

EURASIAN WIGEON

20 Dec., Clin.L (*RC).

Canvasback

E.A.: 13 Oct., Spfld (DB); 26 Oct. (6), Lebanon (KM). M.C.: 125, LChau, 16 Nov. (MGe); 120, Spfld, 13 Nov. (DB); 35, Palos, 21 Nov. (JL). L.D. (north): 1 Dec., CBG (LB).

Redhead

E.A.: 28 Sep., JP (HR); 13 Oct. (2 male, 2 female), Spfld (DB); 31 Oct. (10), Carlyle (KM). M.C.: 1,500, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 200, Clin.L, 17 Oct. (RP); 33, Boone Co, 8 Nov. (AB). L.D.: 29 Nov. (male), Spfld (DB); 25 Nov. (18), L Mendota (La Salle Co) (CWa).

Ring-necked Duck

E.A.: 29 Sep. (2), Spfld (DB); 12 Oct. (35), Lebanon (KM); 14 Oct., Heidecke L (JM). M.C.: 6,000, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 3,800, Jack L (Mason Co.), 16 Nov. (MGe); 3,200, Goose L (Bureau Co?), 16 Nov. (MGe). L.D. (north): 3 Dec., Joliet (JM).

Harlequin Duck

E.A: 2 Oct. (3 imm.), Chi (KH et al.—photos). M.C.: 5, Chi (2 locations), 3 Oct. (KH, DM, JO, m.ob.). L.D.: 14 Nov., Chi (JPu). Others: 4 Oct. (2), JP (HR) & (3), Wilmette (AS).

Harlequin Duck, Foster Ave., Chicago, 10 October 1992, one of three present. Photo by Robert Hughes.

Greater Scaup

E.A.: 16 Oct., Spring L (KR); 16 Oct., Wilmette (EW). M.C.: 2000, Lake Co, 24 Oct. (RP). L.D.: 5 Dec. (2), Spring L (LA); 3 Dec., Joliet (JM).

Lesser Scaup

E.A.: 11 Oct. (10), Spfld (DB); 11 Oct., Chi (KH). M.C.: 1,925, Evanston, 18 Nov. (EW); 500, Carl.L 17 Oct. (KM); 450, Spfld, 5 Nov. (DB). L.D. (north): 3 Dec. (60), Joliet (JM). Scaup, species, M.C.: 2,200, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe).

Oldsquaw

L.D.: 12 Dec. (female), Clin.L (RC). Others: 15 Nov. - 3 Dec., Joliet (JOs, JM); 29-30 Nov. (male), Spfld (DB); 30 Nov., Chi (KH).

Black Scoter

E.A.: 12 Oct. (female), Mercer Co (*BB). M.C.: 5, Wilmette, 1 Nov. (AS). L.D.: 29 Nov. (female), Evanston (EW, LB). Others: 27 Oct. (female, 1st Co record), Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC); 31 Oct., Wilmette (Cook Co) (AS); 25 Nov. (3 female), Evanston (EW).

Surf Scoter

E.A.: 12 Oct., Mercer Co. (*BB); 31 Oct. - 6 Nov. (3), Carlyle & 31 Oct. - 6 Nov., Lebanon (KM). M.C.: 7, Wilmette, 16 Oct. (EW). L.D.: 6 Dec., Winnetka (JSa); 19 Nov., Spfld (DB). **Dark-winged Scoter, species,** E.A.: 5 Oct. (18), JP (JO). M.C.: 24, JP, 12 Oct. (JO).

White-winged Scoter

E.A.: 15 Oct., Clin.L (RC); 19 Oct. (6 males), Heidecke L (JM); 31 Oct. - 6 Nov., Lebanon (KM). M.C.: 9, Wilmette, 31 Oct. (EW); 3, Spfld, 6 Nov. (DB). L.D.: 30 Nov., Chi (RH); 18 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Common Goldeneye

E.A.: 31 Oct., Carlyle (KM); 31 Oct., Chi (JL); 5 Nov., Buffalo (Sangamon Co.) (DB). M.C.: 400, Heidecke L and LRen, 2 Dec. (JM); 220, Spfld, 29 Nov. (DB); 60, Carl.L, 15 Nov. (KM).

Bufflehead

E.A.: 11 Oct., Chi (KH); 20 Oct. (2 female), Spfld (DB); 31 Oct. Carlyle (Clinton Co) (KM). M.C.: 500, Carl.L, 17 Nov. (MGe); 120, Spfld, 13 & 27 Nov. (DB); 100, Chi, 26 Nov. (WM).

Hooded Merganser

E.A.: 17 Oct. (2), JP (KC); 19 Oct. (1 male, 2 female), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 150, s.w. Cook Co, 8 Nov. (CT, WS); 80, Spfld, 27 Nov. (DB). L.D. (north): 2 Dec. (83), E. Grundy and W. Will Cos (JM).

Common Merganser

E.A.: 9 Oct., Heidecke L (JM); 24 Oct. (10), Lake Co (RP). Others: 7 Aug. - 7 Oct. (1-4 summering females), Joliet (JM).

Red-breasted Merganser

E.A.: 4 Oct., Chi (KH); 26 Oct., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 1,200, Chi, 26 Nov. (WM); 170, Spfld, 25 Nov. (DB); 160, Clin.L, 29 Nov. (RP et al.); 50, Carl.L, 15 Nov. (KM). L.D.: 2 Dec. (20), Heidecke L (JM). Others: 7 Aug. - 30 Sep. (summering male), Joliet (JM).

Ruddy Duck

E.A.: 19 Sep. (4), Spfld & Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 22 Sep., JP (HR); 12 Oct. (4), Lebanon (KM). M.C.: 300, Spfld, 28 Nov. (DB); 150, HLCA, 29 Oct. & 12 Nov. (KM). L.D.: 7 Dec., Evanston (EW).

Turkey Vulture

M.C.: 30, Fulton Co, 31 Aug. (RP); 17, Clinton Co, 14 Aug. (KM). L.D.: 27 Nov., Herrick L F.P. (Du Page Co) (PCh); 10 Nov., Washington Co (KM).

Osprey

E.A.: 19 July, Clin.L (RC); 3 Aug., LRen & Channahon (JM); 15 Aug., Buffalo Grove (DJ); 28 Aug., Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 7, Chi, 10 Sep. (RH); 3, Spfld, 18-19 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 13 Nov., Clin.L (KR); 12 Nov., Mermet L (TF); 11 Nov., Palos (CT).

Mississippi Kite

21 Aug. - 5 Sep. (imm.), n.c. Kane Co (*RWi, *CR, *HRe).

Bald Eagle

E.A.: 19 Aug., MFWA (JS); 22 Aug., KFWA (MD); 30 Aug. (ad.), L Storey (Knox Co) (MB); 1 Sep., Rockford (ABr). M.C.: 75+, LChau., 9 Nov. (KR); 10 (5 ad., 5 imm.), Carl.L, 15 Nov. (KM); 4, Palos, 27 Nov. (CT). Others: In addition to the above, 17 imm., 5 no age given, and 12 ad. were reported away from traditional wintering grounds. Nested successfully (2 young) at Carl.L (KM).

Northern Harrier

E.A.: 1 Aug., Fermi (AW). M.C.: 9, Victoria, 20 Nov. (MB); 3, Carl.L, 10 Oct. (KM).

Sharp-shinned Hawk

E.A.: 1 Aug. (details?), Chi (JL); 28 Aug., Carl.L (KM); 6 Sep., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 39, IBSP, 3 Oct. (fide, EW); 8, Sangamon Co, 16 Oct. (DB). L.D.: 26-28 Nov., Boone Co (AB); 24 Nov., Sang.L (DB).

Cooper's Hawk

E.A.: 5 Aug., Riverton (Sangamon Co) (MD). M.C.: 3, Rend L, 23 Aug. (RP); 3, IBSP, 3 Oct. (EW).

Northern Goshawk

E.A.: 20-21 Oct., Chi Rosehill Cemetery (fide, RB); 7-29 Nov. (imm.), Urbana (RC, m.ob.). M.C.: 3 (ad.), IBSP, 13 Nov. (EW et al.). Others: 11 Nov., Chi (EW); 13 Nov., CBG (LB); 13 Nov. (ad.), Wauk (DJ); 14 Nov. (2), CBG (WS et al.); 19 Nov. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 22 Nov. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 24 Nov. (ad.), Sand.L (DB); 29 Nov. (ad.), Clin.L (RP, MD).

Red-shouldered Hawk

E.A.: 15 Aug. (imm.), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 5, Evanston, 4 Nov. (EW). L.D.: 29 Nov., Spfld (DB); 15 Nov. (2), CBG (CA).

Broad-winged Hawk

E.A.: 2 Aug. (breeding?), Palos (JL); 5 Aug. (breeding?), Spfld (DB); 1 Sep. Chi (EW). M.C.: 14,000, Lake Forest, 18 Sep. (ASe et al.); 1,000, near Farmersville (Montgomery Co), 21 Sep. (LD); 535, Spfld, 23 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 6 Nov., CNC (Cook Co.) (*KW); 1 Oct. (3), Spfld (DB).

Swainson's Hawk

L.D.: 30 Aug., Kane Co (JL). Others: 27 Aug. (imm.), Kane Co. (MS).

Red-tailed Hawk

E.A.: 15 Aug., JP (HR); 5 Sep., Spfld (DB) M.C.: 100, IBSP, 13 Nov. (EW, DJ et al.); 61, Spfld, 4 Nov. (DB); 16 (incl. 1 dark phase), Carl.L, 15 Nov. (KM). Others: 7 Nov. (rufous morph), Bolingbrook (WM).

Rough-legged Hawk

E.A.: 7 Oct., MTNWR (HW); 26 Oct., CBG (LB); 30 Oct. (dark phase), Galesburg (MB). M.C.: 4, (1 dark ph.), CBG, 14 Nov. (WS et al.); 3, Mahomet, 16 Nov. (EC).

Golden Eagle

E.A.: 16 Oct., c. Winnebago Co. (JDo); 4 Nov. (ad.), Spfld (DB).

American Kestrel

M.C.: 10, De Witt Co, 29 Nov. (RP).

Merlin

E.A.: 31 Aug., Chi (KH); 10 Sep., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 8, Wauk, 18 Sep. (DJ). L.D., Decatur ((MAl); 14 Nov., Winthrop Harbor (JL); 3 Nov., Decatur. Others: 14 others from northern Illinois and 11 others from central Illinois reported.

Peregrine Falcon

E.A. (very early dates probably unattached summering birds): 1 July, Spfld (DB); 1 Aug., Chi (KH); 22 Aug. (ad, race probably anatum), Mount Vernon (Jefferson Co) (RC); 19 Sep., Rend l (TF). L.D.: 28 Nov., Chi (JL); 19 Nov., East St. Louis (KM). Others: 16 others in northern Illinois, 7 others in central Illinois, and 1 other in southern Illinois reported.

Prairie Falcon

E.A.: 22 Nov., Urbana (RC).

Wild Turkey

M.C.: 10, Spoon L (Knox Co), 25 Sep. Others: 15 Nov., Ottawa (CWa, JMc).

Common Moorhen

M.C.: 20, LCal, 6 Sep. (JM). L.D.: 11 Oct. (6), LCal (JL).

Yellow Rail

L.D.: 26 Nov., Clark Co (SSi—seen and subsequently taken by bird dog—photo).

Virginia Rail

E.A.: 29 Sep., Sang.L (DB). L.D.: 10 Oct., Sang.L (DB).

Sora

E.A.: 15 Aug., Sanganois C.A. (Mason Co) (EC); 16 Aug., Fairmount (Vermilion Co) (JS); 26 Aug., Chi (DM). M.C.: 5, MS, 21 Aug. (WS). L.D.: 24 Oct., Chi (JL); 7 Oct. (imm.), Sang.L (DB).

Willet

E.A.: 3 July, Rend L (TF, JD, DKa); 10 July, LChau (KR). L.D.: 13 Sep., Chi (DM).

Northern Bobwhite

M.C.: 14, Sangamon Co., 29 Oct. (DB); 12, Carl.L, 17 Oct. (KM); 10, DPCA, 20 Oct. (JM).

A covey of Northern Bobwhites at Des Plaines Conservation Area, Will Co., 5 October 1992. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

American Coot

E.A.: 6 Aug., HLCA (KM); 31 Aug. (2), Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 3,000, Braidwood, 14 Oct. (JM); 1000+, Clin.L, 17 Oct. (RP); 500, HLCA, 29 Oct. (KM). L.D. (north): 3 Dec. (4), Joliet (JM).

Sandhill Crane

E.A.: 4 Oct. (24), Boone Co (AB). M.C.: 2,185, CBG, 13 Nov. (LB); 1,870, IBSP, 13 Nov. (EW et al.). L.D.: 28 Nov. (76), West Chicago (MS); 17 Nov. (5), Ullin (Pulaski Co) (JD, TF). Others: 11 July - 28 Sep. (apparently summering birds), McHenry Co (DF).

Black-bellied Plover

E.A.: 1 Aug. (5), LCal (AS); 15 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL); 23 Aug. (5), Rend L. (m.ob.). M.C.: 51, LCal, 23 Aug. (JL); 14, LChau, 7 Nov. (LA); 11, Rend L, 19 Oct. (TF, JD). L.D.: 14 Nov. (imm.), Chi (RH, EW); 13 Nov., LChau (KR); 8-9 Nov. Charleston (BH).

Lesser Golden Plover

E.A.: 3 July (summered?), Spfld (DB); 15 Aug. (3), LCal (AS); 29 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL); 29 Aug. (7), Urbana (RC); 29 Aug., HLCA (KM). M.C.: 164, n.w. Will Co, 11 Sep. (JM). L.D.: 8 Nov., LChau (KR); 8 Nov., Maroa (Macon Co) (MD).

Semipalmated Plover

E.A.: 11 July (10), LChau (DB, RC et al.); 18 July, LCal (AS); 26 July, Carl.L (KM); 16 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 29, LCal, 1 Aug. (WS); 12, HLCA, 7 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 17 Oct., LCal (AS); 10 Oct., Sang.L (DB).

Piping Plover

E.A.: 14 July (2), Chi (RH); 18 July, Rend L (Jefferson Co) (TF); 18 Aug., Chi (KH); 12 Sep., LChau (RC). L.D.: 24 Oct., Rend L (Jefferson Co) (TF, JD, DKa); 19 Sep., LChau (KR, MD).

Lesser Golden Plover at Montrose Beach, Chicago, 6 October 1992. Photo by Robert Hughes.

Killdeer

M.C.: 280, Rend L, 1 Aug. (TF); 74, n.w. Will Co, 20 Sep. (JM); 71, Sangamon Co, 19 Oct. (DB). L.D.: 30 Nov., near Homer (Vermilion Co) (JS); 29 Nov., CBG (AS).

BLACK-NECKED STILT

E.A.: 3 July (ad. female), Rend L (Jefferson Co) See Seasonal Highlights. (TF, JD). L.D.: 7-9 July (ad. female), Ullin (Pulaski Co) (TF).

American Avocet

E.A.: 6 July, Clear L. (KR). M.C.: 9, Charleston, 10 Oct. (RBr). L.D.: 16 Oct., LChau (KR). Other: 17 July, LChau (KR); 31 Aug. - 7 Sep., Fermi MS, m.ob.); 31 Aug. - 10 Sep., LChau (KR, m.ob.); 5 Sep., Rend L (TF, DKa); 7 Sep., HLCA (KM); 10 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Greater Yellowlegs

E.A.: 3 July, Clin.L (RC); 4 July, LCal (JL); 18 July, Carl.L (KM)16 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 500, LChau, 25 July (RP). L.D.: 27 Nov., Chi (WS); 22 Nov., Chi (SF, CA); 5 Nov. (2), Spfld (MD, DB).

Lesser Yellowlegs

E.A.: 19 June, LCal (JL); 27 June, Arcola (RC); 18 July (20), Carl.L (KM); 16 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 4,000, LChau, 25 July (RP); 471, LCal, 20 July (JL). L.D.: 7 Nov. (2), LCal (WM); 6 Nov., (2), Carl.L (KM); 29 Oct., Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Solitary Sandpiper

E.A.: 30 June, Spfld (DB); 4 July, LCal (WM); 9 July, HLCA (KM). M.C.: 17, Carl.L, 18 July (KM); 9, LCal, 22 Aug. & 29 Aug. (JL). L.D.: 12 Oct., Spfld (DB); 25 Sep. (2), Union Co (KM); 20 Sep., LCal (JL).

Spotted Sandpiper

E.A.: 10 July, Spfld (DB); 18 July (3), Carl.L (KM); 25 July, Chi (KH). M.C.: 8, Spfld, 25 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 18 Oct., LCal (JL).

Upland Sandpiper

E.A.: 18 July, Spfld (DB); 1 Aug., Rend L (TF, JD). M.C.: 16, Decatur, 15 Aug. (MD); 9, Canton, 21 Aug. (LA). L.D.: 1 Sep. (2), Spfld (DB); 22 Aug., LCal (AS, DM, JO). Others: 7 Aug., Homer (Champaign Co) (JS).

Pectoral Sandpiper

E.A.: 27 June, Arcola (RC); 28 June, LCal (AS); 18 July (40), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 1,000, LChau, 25 July (RP); 1,000, HLCA, 29 Aug. (KM); 395, LCal, 23 Aug. (JL). L.D.: 19 Nov., Urbana (RW); 6 Nov., Carl.L (KM); 4 Nov., Chi (RH).

Semipalmated Sandpiper

E.A.: 11 July, LChau (DB, MD et al.); 18 July (25), LCal (JL); 26 July (20), Carl.L (KM); 15 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 295, LCal, 29 Aug. (JL); 200, LChau, 25 July (RP); 50, HLCA, 7 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 25 Oct. (2), LCal (JL).

Purple Sandpiper

E.A.: 25 Oct., Chi (Montrose) (KH-photo).

Purple Sandpiper in winter plumage at the fishing pier of Montrose Beach, Chicago, 25 October 1992. Photo by Kanae Hirabayashi.

Juvenile Baird's Sandpiper at Montrose Beach, Chicago, 24 August 1992. Photo by Robert Hughes.

Baird's Sandpiper

E.A.: 18 July (3), LCal (JL, AS); 1 Aug., Rend L (TF, JD, BD). M.C.: 14, LCal, 20 Sep. (JL); 12, LChau, 7 Sep. (KR). L.D.: 25 Oct., Arcola (RC).

Ruddy Turnstone

E.A.: 25 July, LCal (JL, AS); 9 Aug. (ad.), Spfld (DB); 22 Aug. (4), Rend L (TF et al.) M.C.: 21, LCal, 26 Aug. (JL). L.D.: 27 Oct., Wauk (DJ); 14 Oct., Heidecke L (JM).

Hudsonian Godwit

17-25 Oct. (imm.), LCal (AS, m.ob.); 19-24 Oct., Rend L (Jefferson Co) (TF, JD, DKa); 24-25 Oct. (imm.), Arcola (RSa, RC).

Red Knot

E.A.: 12 July, LCal (AS); 5 Sep. (imm.), Chi (JL); 5 Sep. (4 imm.), Rend L (DKa, TF). M.C.: 3, Chi, 5 Sep. (JL). L.D.: 27-30 Sep., RLCA (LA, KR); 22 Sep. (3 imm.), Rend L (TF); 19 Sep. (2), Chi (JSa). Others (downstate): 11-12 Sep., LChau (KR, RC); 13 Sep. (2), Rend L (RP, MD); 13-16 Sep., RLCA (KR, LA); 19 Sep., LChau (KR).

Sanderling

E.A.: 17 July, Chi (KH); 21 Jul, Sang.L (DB); 14 Aug., Carl.L (KM); 5 Sep. (imm.), Chi (JL). M.C.: 130, Wauk, 16 Oct. (DJ); 86, Chi, 4 Oct. (JL); 27, Rend L, 19 Oct. TF); 13, LChau, 14 Sep. (KR). L.D.: 28 Nov., Evanston (AS); 14 Nov., LChau (KR).

Western Sandpiper

E.A.: 17 July, LChau (KR); 25 July, Urbana RC); 25 July, Chi (RH). M.C.: 2, LCal, 15 Aug. (AS). L.D.: 18 Sep., n.w. Will Co (JM).

Least Sandpiper

E.A.: 27 June (2 ad.), LCal (WM); 28 June (6), Spfld (DB); 18 July, Carl.L (KM); 1 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 4,000, LChau, 25 July (RP); 123, LCal, 18 July (JL); 50, HLCA, 29 Aug. & 7 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 26 Oct., Spfld (DB); 17 Oct., LCal (AS).

White-rumped Sandpiper

E.A.: 31 July, Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB); 15-23 Aug. (ad.), LCal (WM, JL, m.ob.). M.C.: 11, ad., North Chicago (Lake Co), 26 Aug. (DJ); 6, LCal, 23 Oct. (JSa). L.D.: 25 Oct. (4 imm.), LCal (JL); 3 Oct. (imm.), Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Dunlin

E.A.: 19 Sep., Chi (JL); 10 Oct., Clin.L (RC). M.C.: 200, LChau, 31 Oct. (LA); 100, Lake Co (lakefront), 24 Oct. (RP); 40, Rend L, 24 Oct. (TF, DKa, JD). L.D.: 14 Nov. (10), LChau (KR).

Whimbrel

E.A.: 25 July, Chi (AS). M.C.: 3, Chi. 7 Sep. (JO). L.D.: 20 Sep., Chi (DM). Others: 8-9 Aug., LCal (AS, JM); 21 Aug., Chi (RH).

Stilt Sandpiper

E.A.: 15 July (4), LCal (WM); 19 July, Arcola (RC). M.C.: 75, RLCA, 16 Sep. (KR); 40, Carl.L, 26 July (KM). L.D.: 10 Oct., LCal (WM); 21 Sep., Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB).

Short-billed Dowitcher

E.A.: 27 June (ad.), LCal (WM); 5 July, Spfld (DB); 18 July, Carl.L (KM); 15 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). M.C.: 244, LCal, 21 July (EW); 200, LChau, 25 July (RP). L.D.: 17 Oct., Clin.L (RP); 20 Sep. (imm.), LCal (JL, m.ob.); 7 Sep. (10), HLCA (KM).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

E.A.: 1 Aug., Rend L (TF, JD, BD); 17 Aug., MM (MS). M.C.: 25, Rend L, 5 Sep. (DKa, TF); 8, LChau, 5 Sep. (RP, MD); 8, N.W. Will Co, 11 Sep. (JM). L.D.: 20 Sep. (3), N.W. Will Co (JM).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper at sod farm in northwestern Will Co., one of eight present, 11 September 1992. Photo by Joe B. Milosevich.

Long-billed Dowitcher

E.A.: 27 July (ad.), MM (*MS); 25 Aug. (ad.), Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB). M.C.: 10, Rend L, 24 Oct. (TF, JD, DKa); 6, LCal, 13 Sep. (JL). L.D.: 31 Oct., Champaign (RC).

Common Snipe

E.A.: 11 Sep., Spfld (DB); 23 Sep., Chi (KH). M.C.: 7, Sangamon Co, 30 Sep. (DB); 6, Carl.L, 10 Oct. (KM). L.D.: 20 Dec., Clin.L (MD, RC); 29 Nov., CBG (AS).

American Woodcock

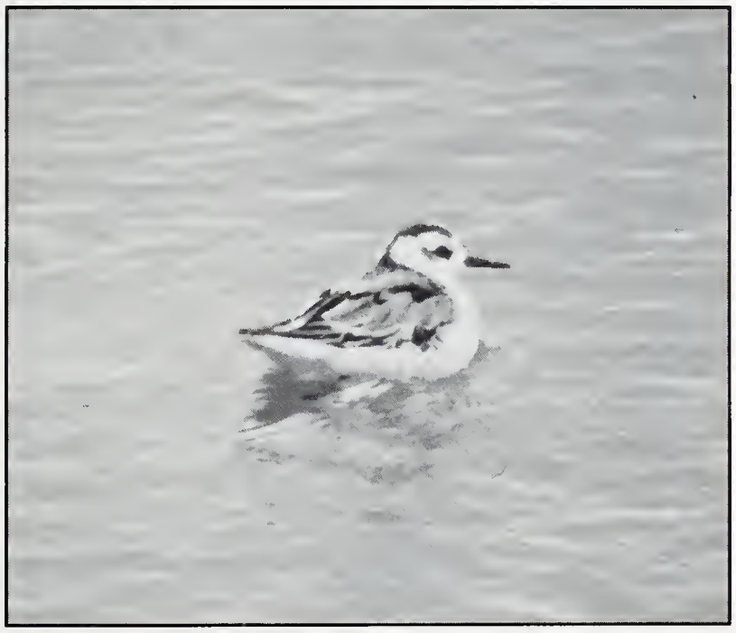
M.C.: 20, Urbana, 31 Oct. (JNa); 5, Silver Springs S.P., 13 Oct. (DS). L.D.: 2 Dec., Ozark (Johnson Co) (TF); 1 Nov., Urbana (RC).

Ruff

E.A.: 19 July, LCal (DM, AS).

Red Phalarope

E.A.: 19 July (ad.), LCal (JHo, JMy); 10-19 Sep., LChau (KR, *RC, m.ob.); 1 Oct., CONWR (JD, TF); 13-14 Oct., Wauk (DD, DJ, m.ob.—photos). L.D.: 8 Nov., Evanston (JKo, AS, JSa). Others: 3 Nov., Buffalo (Sangamon Co), (*DB, DO—photo).



Red Phalarope at Waukegan Beach, Lake Co., 14 October 1992. Photo by David B. Johnson.

Red-necked Phalarope

E.A.: 18-19 July, LChau (KR); 5-6 Sep., LCal (DM, m.ob.). L.D.: 9 Oct., RLCA (KR). Others: 6 Sep., LCal (AS).

Wilson's Phalarope

E.A.: 21 July (3), LChau (KR); 25 July (2), LCal (JL, AS); 1 Aug. (imm.), LCal (JL). L.D.: 20 Sep., RLCA (LA); 7 Sep., HLCA (KM)

Parasitic Jaeger

E.A.: 7 Sep., Chi (JO). Jaeger, sp., L.D.: 22 Nov., Chi (JO).

Laughing Gull

E.A.: 2-17 July (4), LChau (KR, m.ob); 3 July (ad.), Rend L (TF, JD, DKa). L.D.: 22 Nov., Clin.L (MD). Others: 19 July, Spfld (DB), 11 Sep. (imm.) Spfld (DB); 18 Sep. (ad.), Spfld (DB); 22 Sep., Rend L (TF, DKa, JD); 10 Oct. (ad), Decatur (MD).

Franklin's Gull

E.A.: 3-21 July, LChau (KR, m.ob.); 3 July, Spfld (DB); 21 July, Chi (RE). M.C.: 100+, Palos, 4 Nov. (SF); 76, Decatur, 5 Nov. (MD); 48, Riverdale, 8 Nov. (WM); 14, MTNWR, 5 Oct. (HW). L.D.: 29 Nov., Spfld (DB); 26 Nov., LCal (JL, WM); 19 Nov., Clin.L (KR); 23 Oct., Carl.L (KM).

Little Gull

E.A.: 5 Oct., Swan L (Calhoun Co) (JV, HW); 2 Nov. (1st winter), Wilmette (Cook Co) (EW, JKo). Others: 4 Nov. (imm.), Palos (*WS); 15 Nov., Clin.L (RC); 22 Nov., Wilmette (RH, AS); 26 Nov. (ad.), Chi (RH, JL, m.ob.); 20 Nov. - 8 Dec., Spfld (DB).

Bonaparte's Gull

E.A.: 20 July (5), Chi (KH); 8 Sep., Spfld (DB); 10 Oct. (2), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 1,000, Spfld, 7 Nov. (DB); 925, Carl.L, 15 Nov. (KM); 550, Riverdale, 21 Nov. (WM); 500, Clin.L, 15 Nov. (RC).

Ring-billed Gull

E.A.: 28 June (2), Carl.L (KM); 11 July (85), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 10,000, Spfld, 21 Nov. (DB); 3,200, Carl.L, 10 Oct. (KM); 500, Heidecke L, 2 Dec. (JM).

California Gull

26 Nov., (ad.), Chi (Shedd Aquarium) (*RH, m.ob.) See Seasonal Highlights; 5 Dec., Spfld (DB); 12 Dec. (ad.), Clin.L (RC).

Herring Gull

E.A.: 20 Sep., Carl.L (KM); 21 Sep. (imm.), Spfld (DB). M.C.: 4,000, LCal, 3-5 Dec. (m.ob.).

Thayer's Gull

E.A.: 7 Nov. (ad.), LChau (LA); 7 Nov., Wilmette (RH). M.C.: 7 (2 ad., a 3rd winter, a 2nd winter, 3 1st winter) LCal, 5 Dec. (m.ob.).

Lesser Black-backed Gull

E.A.: 4 Oct. (ad.), Decatur (MD); 14-15 Nov., Winnetka (CA, AS, m.ob.). M.C. 3 (ad., 2nd winter, 1st winter), LCal, 5 Dec. (m.ob.). Others: 24 Nov. (3rd winter), Chi Montrose (RH,KH); 26 Nov. - 2 Dec. (subad.), LCal (JL, m.ob.); 19-28 Nov., ad. Chi Navy Pier (DM, JO, KH—photo, m.ob.).

GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL

27 Nov. - 12 Dec. (1st State Record), LCal (O'Brien Locke & Dam and Dolton Dumps) (*LA, ASi, RH, *m.ob.—photos).

Glaucous Gull

E.A.: 19 Nov., Chi (DM, JO); 26 Nov., LCal (WM); 29 Nov. (ad.), Spfld (DB).

Great Black-backed Gull

E.A.: 3 Dec. (subad.), Joliet (JM—photos).

Black-legged Kittiwake

(1st winter unless otherwise stated). E.A.: 21-28 Nov., Chi Navy Pier (JO, CA, m.ob.). Other: 22 Nov., Wilmette (RH, AS); 25 Nov. (ad.), Wilmette (*RH, EW, JKo).

Caspian Tern

E.A.: 16 June, Spfld (DB); 26 June, Wilmette (RE); 27 June Clin.L (RC); 3 July (3), LCal (WM). M.C.: 30, Chi, 23 Sep. (KH); 14, Rend L, 23 Aug. (RP); 12, Spfld, 10 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 20 Sep. (4), Chi (JL); 17 Sep., Jersey Co (KM); 8 Sep. (8), Spfld (DB).

Sabine's Gull

E.A.: 27 Sep. (ad.), Spfld (*DB, DO—photo); 1-2 Oct. (ad.), Hampton (Whiteside Co) (*KMc, m.ob).

Common Tern

E.A.: 27 Aug. (3), Evanston (EW). M.C.: 35, Chi, 29 Sep. (KH); 23, Spfld, 23 Aug. (DB); 20, Rend L (5 Sep.) (TF, DKa). L.D. 5-7 Nov., Palos (CA, AS, WS, m.ob.); 1 Nov., Decatur (MD). Others: 19 June (summer wanderer), Spfld (DB).

Forster's Tern

E.A.: 24 June, Spfld (DB); 27 June (3), Clin.L (RC); 3 July (2), LCal (WM); 18 July, Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 29, Evanston, 19 Aug. (EW); 25, Spfld, 22 Sep. (DB); 11, Chi, 20 Sep. (JL); 11, Baldwin L, 11 Oct. (KM). L.D.: 11 Nov., Spfld (DB); 7 Nov., Palos (AS, WS, m.ob.).

Black Tern

E.A.: 18 June, Spfld (DB); 26 July (4), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 60, Rend L, 5 Sep. (DKa, TF); 14, Spfld, 3 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 22 Sep. (2), Spfld (DB); 20 Sep. (7), Carl.L (KM).

DOVEKIE

26 Nov. (1st State Record, pending ruling by the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee), LCNP (*CWa, *JMc). See article in this issue.

Mourning Dove

M.C.: 125, Sangamon Co, 11 Nov. (DB); 65, O'Fallon (KM).

Black-billed Cuckoo

E.A.: 10 July, JP (HR); 22 July, Spfld (DB). M.C.: 4, Sangamon Co, 21 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 19 Sep., Chi (JL); 11 Sep. (2), Sang.L (DB).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

E.A.: 16 Aug., JP (KC). M.C.: 9, Sangamon Co, 1 Aug. (DB); 5, St. Clair Co, 14 Aug. (KM). L.D.: 4 Oct. (2) Catlin Park (La Salle Co) (CWa, JMc).

Great Horned Owl

25 Nov., Wilmette (lakefront) (EW); 28 Nov., JP (HR).

Snowy Owl

E.A.: 6 Nov. (died 7 Nov. at University of Illinois Wildlife Ward, Urbana), Hoopeston (MAl); 7 Nov., Prospect Heights (Daily Herald photo). Others: 13 Nov., Chi (JPu); 20 Nov. (2), Chi (JDo); 21 Nov., Chi (JL); 28 Nov., Chi (AS); 28-29 Nov. (found dead—killed by vehicle, 30 Nov.), near Watseka (RC, m.ob.).

Barred Owl

Northeastern Illinois: 2-21 Aug., Chi (Lincoln Park Bird Sanctuary) (KH, m.ob.); 20 Sep., West Branch, Du Page Co (JP).

Long-eared Owl

E.A.: 3 Nov., Champaign (JNa). Others: 21 Nov. - 13 Dec., Urbana (RC); 28 Nov. (2), s.w. Cook Co (DM); 30 Nov., Sang.L (DB).

Short-eared Owl

E.A.: 17 Oct., Chi (AW, m.ob.). M.C.: 8, Victoria, 14 Nov. (MB). L.D.: 19 Dec., Urbana (EC); 1 Dec., Chi (RH).

Northern Saw-whet Owl

E.A.: 8 Nov. - into Dec., Allerton Park (CWa).

Common Nighthawk

Adult Sabine's Gull at Lake Springfield, Springfield Co., 29 September 1992. Photo by Dennis Oehmke.

E.A.: 17 Aug. (25), Evanston (EW); 21 Aug. (20), Spoon L (MB). M.C.: 1,500, Highland Park, 7 Sep. (PF); 440, O'Fallon, 24 Aug. (KM); 120+, Urbana, 2 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 24 Oct. (2), Decatur (MD); 13 Oct., Silver Springs S.P. (DS).

Whip-poor-will

L.D.: 19 Sep., Sang.L (DB).

Chimney Swift

M.C.: 1,200+, Urbana, 8 Sep. (RC); 180+, Evanston, 26 Sep. (EW); 125, HLCA, 19 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 18 Oct., Spfld (DB); 14 Oct. (8), Chi (JSa); 10 Oct. (8), O'Fallon (KMc).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

M.C.: 4, Spfld, 16 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 8 Oct., Spfld (DB).; 3 Oct., JP (HR).

Belted Kingfisher

M.C.: 7, Spfld, 15 Aug. (DB).

Red-headed Woodpecker

M.C.: 33, UCCA, 25 Sep. (KM); 11, Sangamon Co, 8 Aug. (DB). L.D. (north): 27 Sep., Chi (KH).

Red-bellied Woodpecker

M.C.: 16, Sangamon Co, 11 Nov. (DB); 13, s. Clinton Co, 10 Oct. (KM). L.D.: 28 Nov., Palos (JL).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

E.A.: 19 Sep., Chi (KH); 20 Sep., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 8, Chi, 19 Sep. (EW); 5, Spfld, 24 & 27 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 19 Dec., Urbana (ERg); 29 Nov. (imm.), Glencoe (Cook Co) (LB). Others: 4 July (Summering), JP (MSy et al.);

Northern Flicker

M.C.: 40, Urbana, 20 Sep. (RC); 26, Union Co, 25 Sep. (KM); 19, JP, 22 Sep. (HR).

Pileated Woodpecker

M.C.: 5, Sangamon Co, 1 Oct. (DB)

Olive-sided Flycatcher

E.A.: 5 Aug., Evanston (EW); 9 Aug., Urbana (RC). L.D.: 28 Sep., RLCA (KR); 14 Sep., DPCA (JM).

Eastern Wood-Pewee

M.C.: 12, St. Clair Co, 28 Aug. (KM); 9, Sangamon Co, 15 Aug. & 6 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 12 Oct. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 10 Oct., Carl.L (KM); 7 Oct. Chi (KH).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

E.A.: 30 July, Spfld (DB); 15 Aug., Urbana (RC); 19 Aug. (2), Evanston (EW) M.C.: 3, Spfld, 6 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 27 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Acadian Flycatcher

M.C.: 5, St. Clair Co, 14 Aug. (KM). L.D.: 14 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Alder Flycatcher

E.A.: 5 Aug., Sanganois C. A. (Mason Co) (RC—by voice); 26 Aug., Evanston (EW). M.C.: 3, Spfld, 8 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 15 Sep., Sangamon Co (DB); 15 Sep. (2), Evanston (EW).

Willow Flycatcher

E.A.: 8 Aug., JP (HR); 16 Aug., Urbana (EC). M.C.: 5, Evanston, 19 Sep. (EW). L.D.: 22 Sep., Evanston (EW).

Least Flycatcher

E.A.: 10 July, Spfld (DB); 19 July, Arcola (Douglas Co) (RC); 27 July, Chi (KH). M.C.: 20+, Mahomet, 30 Aug. (RC). L.D.: 3 Oct., RLCA (RC); 27 Sep., JP (HR).

Eastern Phoebe

E.A.: 30 Aug. (imm.), Evanston (EW); 19 Sep., MFWA (RC et al.); 19 Sep. (ad.), Chi. (EW). M.C.: 6, Sangamon Co, 15 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 14 Nov., JP (KC); 10 Nov., Spfld (DB).

VERMILLION FLYCATCHER

E.A: 18 Sep. (female), Spfld, Sangamon Co (*DB, DO—photo, page 63). See Seasonal Highlights.

Great Crested Flycatcher

EA: 28 Aug. (HR); 28 Aug (3), Evanston (EW). L.D.: 22 Sep., Chi (KH); 17 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Western Kingbird

E.A.: 6 Sep., RLCA (AS, ASi). Others: 7 Sep., Penfield (Champaign Co) (RC).

Eastern Kingbird

M.C.: 45, Carl.L, 28 Aug. (KM); 16, Sangamon Co, 4 Aug. (DB); 8, JP, 1 Aug. (HR). L.D.: 19 Sep., Buckhart (Sangamon Co) (DB); 6 Sep., JP (HR).

Horned Lark

E.A.: 28 July (imm.—flying south over L Michigan), Wauk (DJ). M.C.: 1,000, Clin.L, 15 Nov. (RC); 200, n.w. Will Co, 12 Aug. (JM).

Purple Martin

E.A.: 24 June (150), Chi (KH). M.C.: 2,000, Chi, 22 July (high of 5,000, no date, reported) (KH); 1,100, Keyesport (Clinton Co), 18 July (KM). L.D.: 16 Sep. (2), Sang.L (DB); 4 Sep., JP (HR).

Tree Swallow

E.A.: 25 June (30), HLCA (KM); 19 July, Champaign (RC). M.C.: 20,000, LChau, 25 Sep. (KR); 20,000, RLCA, 3 Oct. (RC, LA); 5,000, Heidecke L (Grundy Co) (JM); 2,200, Carl.L, 20 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 29 Nov., CNC (AS); 22 Nov., Clin.L (MD).

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

E.A.: 1 July (6), Chi (EW); 18 July (5), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 2,000, LChau, 29 Aug. (RP); 500, Alexander Co, 24 Sep. (TF). L.D.: 29 Sep. (2),Sang.L (DB).

Bank Swallow

E.A.: 5 July, Spfld (DB); 7 July (8), Evanston (EW); 29 July (10), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 2,000, LChau, 12 Sep. (RC); 2,000, MTNWR, 16 July (HW); 652, LCal, 25 July (JL). L.D.: 13 Sep. (7), Buffalo (Sangamon Co) (DB); 9 Sep. (2), Alton (KM).

Cliff Swallow

M.C.: 100, Sangamon Co, 3 Sep. (DB); 50, Carl.L, 20 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 14 Sep. (30), Homer L (Champaign Co) (EC). Others: 31 Aug., MM (MS).

Barn Swallow

E.A.: 1 July (12), Chi (EW). M.C.: 255, Evanston, 26 Aug. (EW); 55, Spfld, 7 Aug. (DB); 50, Carl.L, 20 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 23 Oct. (4), Keyesport (Clinton Co) (KM); 21 Oct. (3), Heidecke L (Grundy Co) (JM); 21 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Blue Jay

E.A.: 10 Sep. (5), Wilmette (Cook Co) (EW). M.C.: 100, Rend L, 13 Sep. (RP); 46, Carl.L, 10 Oct. (KM); 43, Spfld, 22 Sep. (DB).

American Crow

M.C.: 1,000, Rantoul (Champaign Co), 5 Dec. (RC).

Fish Crow

M.C.: 140, UCCA, 25 Sep. (KM).

Black-capped Chickadee

M.C.: 31, M.Arb., 19 Sep. (EW); 28, Spfld, 15 Aug. (DB).

Carolina Chickadee

M.C.: 21, s. Clinton Co, 28 Aug. (KM).

Tufted Titmouse

M.C. 28, s. Clinton Co, 28 Aug. (KM); 15, Spfld, 11 & 17 Nov. (DB).

Red-breasted Nuthatch

E.A.: 10 Sep., Wilmette (EW); 20 Sep., Urbana (RC, EC). M.C.: 12, Bull Valley (McHenry Co), 17 Oct. (fide, EW). L.D. (North): 20 Nov., Alsip (SF).

White-breasted Nuthatch

M.C.: 11, Spfld, 11 Nov. (DB).

Brown Creeper

E.A.: 15 Sep., Evanston (EW); 29 Sep., Spfld (DB); 29 Sep., Urbana (EC); 7 Oct., Washington Co (KM). M.C.: 7, Spfld, 22 Oct. (DB). L.D. (north): 16 Nov., JP (KC).

Carolina Wren

M.C.: 13, s. Clinton Co, 10 Oct. (KM); 12, Spfld, 1 Aug. (DB); 5, La Salle Co., 30 Oct. (DS). Others (north): 1 Aug. - 12 Sep., Chi (KH); 13 Sep. - 26 Nov., Highland Park (PF); 14 Oct., Braidwood (JM); 20 Oct., DPCA (JM); 7 Nov., Bartlett (JP); 27 Nov., Rockford (DW).

House Wren

M.C.: 18, Spfld, 11 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 23 Oct., Carl.L (KM); 19 Oct., Spfld (DB); 17 Oct., JP (HR).

Winter Wren

E.A.: 19 Sep., Spfld (DB); 19 Sep., M.Arb (EW); 10 Oct., Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 10, Urbana, 11 Oct. (RC).

Sedge Wren

E.A.: 13 Sep., JP (HR); 19 Sep. (3), Sang.L (DB). L.D.: 18 Nov., Sang.L (DB); 24 Oct., Chi (KH). Others: 1 Aug. (7, presumably breeding), Carl.L (KM).

Marsh Wren

E.A.: 11 Sep. (male), Sang.L (DB); 11 Sep., Chi (KH). M.C.: 12, Kinmundy (TF); 7, LChau, 25 Sep. (KR). L.D.: 30 Nov. (2), Sang.L (DB); 24 Oct., Wauk (RP).

Golden-crowned Kinglet

E.A.: 19 Sep., Chi (KH); 22 Sep., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 230+. Chi, 23 Oct. (JSa); 30, Urbana, 11 Oct. (RC); 18, St. Clair Co, 10 Oct. (KM). L.D. (north): 28 Nov., CBG (AS); 28 Nov., JP (KC, GSc).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

E.A.: 4 Sep., Chi (KH); 20 Sep. (2), Spfld (DB); 25 Sep., UCCA (KM). M.C.: 40, Urbana, 11 Oct. (RC). L.D.: 29 Nov., Spfld (DB); 28 Nov., JP (DA, KC).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

E.A.: 1 Aug., JP (DA). M.C.: 6, Spfld, 16 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 24 Sep., Spfld (DB); 22 Sep. (2), JP (HR).

Eastern Bluebird

M.C.: 56, Boone Co, 30 Aug. (AB); 37, Spfld, 9 Oct. (DB); 23, Woodford Co, 4 Oct. (LA); 16, Carl.L, 31 Oct. (KM). L.D.: 28 Nov. (4), Spfld (DB).

Veery

E.A.: 29 Aug., Chi (KH); 31 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 5, Evanston, 4 Sep. (EW). L.D.: 26 Sep., Urbana (EC); 24 Sep., Spfld (DB); 22 Sep., Chi (KH).

Gray-cheeked Thrush

E.A.: 17 Aug., Evanston (EW); 29 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 5, Evanston, 15 Sep. (EW). L.D.: 1 Oct., JP (HR); 26 Sep. (2), Green Oaks (Knox Co) (MB).

Swainson's Thrush

E.A.: 17 Aug., Cook Co (fide, EW); 22 Aug., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 138, Evanston, 15 Sep. (EW); 6, Spfld, 17 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 5 Oct., JP (HR); 4 Oct., Urbana (RC).

Hermit Thrush

E.A.: 16 Sep., Chi (KH); 19 Sep., MFWA (RC). M.C.: 28, JP, 1 Oct. (HR); 19, Rockford (DW); 13, Urbana, 11 Oct. (RC). L.D. (north): 26 Oct., JP (HR).

Wood Thrush

L.D.: 25 Oct., Urbana (EC); 19 Sep., M.Arb. (EW).

American Robin

M.C.: 450, MS, 18 Oct. (WS); 300, O'Fallon (St. Clair Co), 31 Oct. (KM); 180 (4 migrating flocks), Spoon L (Knox Co), 11 Nov. (MB).

Gray Catbird

M.C.: 30, Urbana, 27 Sep. (RC); 30, Urbana, Oct. 6 (EC). L.D.: 11 Nov., Spfld (DB); 23 Oct., Sang.L (DB); 18 Oct., JP (HR).

Northern Mockingbird

E.A.: 2 Aug., JP (HR). M.C.: 13, Sangamon Co, 30 Sep. (DB); 10, O'Fallon (KM). L.D. 11 Oct., Urbana (RC).

Brown Thrasher

M.C.: 30, Urbana, 20 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 15 Nov., Urbana (RC); 31 Oct., LCal (SF).

American Pipit

E.A.: 2 Oct., Sang.L (DB); 4 Oct., Chi (KH). M.C.: 14, Sang.L, 13 Nov. (DB). L.D.: 18 Nov., Union Co (TF).

Cedar Waxwing

E.A.: 2 Aug., Chi (KH); 14 Aug. (2), Carl.L (KM); 20 Aug. (39), Sangamon Co (DB). M.C.: 485, Sangamon Co, 8 Nov. (DB); 300, Carl.L, 24 Sep. (KM); 179, M.Arb., 15 Nov. (MS). L.D. (north): 28 Nov. (12), JP (KC).

Northern Shrike

E.A.: 26 Oct. (imm.), Winnebago Co. (**RT). Others: 31 Oct. & 13 Nov., IBSP (JSo); 21 Nov., Winnebago Co (DW).

Loggerhead Shrike

E.A.: 26 Sep., Clin.L (RC). M.C.: 3, Carl.L, 15 Nov. (KM). L.D.: 28 Nov., Shabbona L S.P. (De Kalb Co) (*DS).

European Starling

M.C.: 13,500 (roost), LCal, 21 Nov. (WM).

White-eyed Vireo

E.A.: 3 Sep., Galesburg (MB). M.C.: 5, Pomona, 25 Sep. (KM); 4, Sang.L, 31 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 27 Sep., Urbana (RC, EC).

Bell's Vireo

M.C.: 3, Spfld, 1 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 20 Sep., Weldon Springs S.P. (MD); 28 Aug. (2), Carl.L (KM).

Solitary Vireo

E.A.: 3 Sep., L Storey (Knox Co) (MB). M.C.: 3, Spfld, 21 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 5 Nov., Spfld (DB); 2 Oct., JP (HR).

Yellow-throated Vireo

M.C.: 3, Spfld, 3 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 24 Sep., St. Clair Co (KM); 22 Sep., Urbana (RC).

Warbling Vireo

M.C.: 4, Spfld, 29 & 31 Aug., 6 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 3 Oct., RLCA (RC).

Philadelphia Vireo

E.A.: 22 Aug., Urbana (RC); 11 Sep. (2), Chi (RH). M.C.: 6, Sang.L, 26 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 24 Oct., JP (DA, KC); 8 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Red-eyed Vireo

E.A.: 22 Aug., Urbana (RC); 22 Aug., Green Oaks (Knox Co) (MB); 28 Aug. (3), Evanston (EW). M.C.: 20+, Mahomet, 30 Aug. (RC). L.D.: 19 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Blue-winged Warbler

E.A.: 19 Aug., Spfld (DB); 25 Aug., Evanston (EW). L.D.: 25 Sep., Charleston (BH).

Golden-winged Warbler

E.A.: 19 Aug. (female), Spfld (DB); 21 Aug. (2), JP (DM); 28 Aug., St. Clair Co (KM). M.C.: 7, Spfld, 27 Aug. (DB); 6, Urbana, 8 Sep. (EC). L.D.: 19 Sep., M.Arb (EW); 14 Sep., Spfld (DB). **"Lawrence's" Warbler (hybrid)**, E.A.: 29 Aug. (female), Urbana (RC).

Tennessee Warbler

E.A.: 20 July, LCal (fide, EW); 16 Aug., Spfld (DB); 28 Aug. (4), St. Clair Co (KM). M.C.: 63, Spfld, 7 Oct. (DB); 35, n. Cook Co, 13 Sep. (JSa). L.D.: 21 Oct. (2), Spfld (DB); 11 Oct., Chi (KH); 10 Oct., Carl.L (KM).

Orange-crowned Warbler

E.A.: 30 Aug., JP (HR); 13 Sep., Urbana (RC); 24 Sep., St. Clair Co (KM). M.C.: 10, Urbana, 26 Sep. (EC). L.D.: 6 Nov. (imm.), Spfld (DB); 4 Nov., Wilmette (EW); 31 Oct., Carl.L (KM).

Nashville Warbler

E.A.: 16 Aug., JP (KC); 28 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 14, Spfld, 7 Oct. (DB); 6, M.Arb., 19 Sep. (EW). L.D.: 13 Nov., Highland Park (DDn).

Northern Parula

E.A.: 5 Sep., Spoon L (MB); 5 Sep., Chi (SF). M.C.: 4, Spfld, 7 Oct. (DB). L.D.: 12 Oct. (2), Spfld (DB); 10 Oct., Carl.L (KM).

Yellow Warbler

E.A.: 4 Aug. (5), JP (HR). M.C.: 6, Chi, 11 Sep. (RH). L.D.: 17 Sep., Chi (KH); 16 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Chestnut-sided Warbler

E.A.: 13 Aug., Spfld (DB); 23 Aug., Chi (DM); 28 Aug. (6), St. Clair Co (KM). M.C.: 13, Spfld, 8 Sep. (DB); 7, St. Clair Co, 24 Sep. (KM); 5, Evanston, 15 Sep. (EW). L.D.: 7 Oct., Spfld (DB); 29 Sep., JP (HR).

Magnolia Warbler

E.A. 21 Aug., Spfld (DB); 21 Aug., Chi (KH); 28 Aug. (3), St. Clair Co (KM). M.C.: 43, Evanston, 15 Sep. (EW); 10, Urbana, 6 Sep. (EC). L.D.: 11 Oct., JP (HR); 10 Oct., Wolf L (WM); 10 Oct., Clin.L (RC).

Cape May Warbler

E.A.: 19 Aug. Chi (KH); 19 Aug. (4), Evanston (EW); 6 Sep., Urbana (RC et al.). M.C.: 34, Evanston, 7 Sep. (EW); 8, Spfld, 26 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 9 Oct., Spfld (DB); 26 Sep., Chi (JL).

Black-throated Blue Warbler

E.A.: 29 Aug., JP (HR); 2 Sep., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 3, Winnebago Co (fide, JDo). L.D.: 11 Oct., JP (HR); 26 Sep. (singing male), Clin.L (RC). Others (downstate): 14 Sep., Spfld (DB); 22 Sep., Urbana (female) (RC).

Yellow-rumped Warbler

E.A.: 2 Sep., JP (HR); 19 Sep., Spfld (DB); 25 Sep. (6), CONWR (KM). M.C.: 50+, Urbana, 11 Oct. (RC); 28, Carl.L, 17 Oct. (KM). L.D.: 15 Nov., Urbana (RC); 26 Oct., CBG (LB); 26 Oct., JP (KC).

TOWNSEND'S WARBLER

E.A.: 3 Oct. (ad.), RLCA (*RC) (1st IL Fall Record, pending ruling by the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee).

Black-throated Green Warbler

E.A.: 8 Aug., Spfld (DB); 22 Aug., JP (HR). M.C.: 13, Spfld, 7 Oct. (DB); 10, UCCA, 25 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 29 Nov., JP (JO); 11 Oct., Urbana (RC et al.); 11 Oct, Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB); 10 Oct., Chi (WM); 10 Oct., St. Clair Co (KM).

Blackburnian Warbler

E.A.: 12 Aug., Spfld (DB); 17 Aug., Evanston (EW). M.C.: 14, Knox Co, 5 Sep. (MB). L.D.: 10 Oct., Spfld (DB); 25 Sep., UCCA (KM); 20 Sep., JP (HR).

Yellow-throated Warbler

L.D.: 25 Sep. (2), UCCA (KM); 8 Sep., Spfld (DB).

Pine Warbler

E.A.: 16 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 5, CONWR, 25 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 7 Oct., Spfld (DB); 4 Oct., Chi (JL). Others: 10 Sep., Boone Co (AB)

Prairie Warbler

L.D.: 7 Oct., Urbana (RC); 11 Sep., Ozark (Johnson Co) (TF).

Palm Warbler

E.A.: 22 Aug., JP (KC); 15 Sep., Spfld (DB); 25 Sep., UCCA (KM). M.C.: 12, Urbana, 11 Oct. (RC); 11, Chi, 10 Oct. (JL). L.D.: 31 Oct., Glenview (Cook Co) (PF); 18 Oct., Arcola (Douglas Co) (RC); 16 Oct., Chi (KH); 16 Oct., JP (HR).

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER

E.A.: 9 Oct., LChau (*KR). See Seasonal Highlights.

Bay-breasted Warbler

E.A.: 22 Aug., Green Oaks (Knox Co) (MB); 26 Aug., Evanston (EW). M.C.: 27, Knox Co, 5 Sep. (MB). L.D.: 26 Oct., Spfld (DB); 3 Oct. (2), JP (HR); 3 Oct., MM (MS).

Blackpoll Warbler

E.A.: 28 Aug., Evanston (EW); 29 Aug., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 97, Evanston, 15 Sep. (EW); 4, Urbana, 26 Sep. (EC). L.D.: 7 Oct., Spfld (DB); 6 Oct., JP (HR).

Cerulean Warbler

E.A.: 29 Aug., Chi (DM); 6 Sep., Urbana (RC). L.D.: 22 Sep., near Homer (Vermilion Co) (JS).

Black-and-white Warbler

E.A.: 12 Aug. (2), Spfld (DB); 21 Aug., JP (HR); 28 Aug. (2), St. Clair Co (KM). M.C.: 8, Spfld, 27 Aug. (DB); 8, St. Clair Co, 20 Sep. (KM); 5, JP, 30 Aug. (HR). L.D.: 9 Oct., Spfld (DB); 3 Oct., Chi (KH); 3 Oct. (2), JP (HR).

American Redstart

E.A.: 12 Aug., Spfld (DB); 14 Aug. (3), St. Clair Co (KM); 16 Aug., Chi (KH); 16 Aug., JP (HR). M.C.: 40+, Skokie Lagoons (Cook Co), 13 Sep. (JSa); 20, Urbana, 8 Sep. (EC); 9, St. Clair Co, 28 Aug. (KM). L.D.: 6 Nov., Chi. (AW); 3 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Prothonotary Warbler

L.D.: 15 Aug., Spfld (DB); 14 Aug., St. Clair Co (KM).

Ovenbird

E.A.: 9 Aug., Chi (KH); 15 Aug., Spfld (DB); 28 Aug., St. Clair Co (KM). M.C.: 5, Galesburg, 2 Sep. (MB). L.D.: 11 Nov., Spfld (DB); 23 Oct., Skokie Lagoons (JSa).

Northern Waterthrush

E.A.: 9 Aug., Chi (JL, KH); 9 Aug., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 16, JP, 17 Sep. (HR); 10, Urbana, 20 Sep. (RC). L.D.: 23 Oct., Skokie Lagoons (JSa); 11 Oct., Urbana (RC et al.).

Louisiana Waterthrush

L.D.: 30 Aug., Chi (JL); 21 July, Cache River (Pulaski Co) (KM).

Kentucky Warbler

L.D.: 21 July, Cache River (Pulaski Co) (KM).

Connecticut Warbler

E.A.: 28 Aug., Evanston (EW). M.C.: 3, Chi, 8 Sep. (RH). L.D.: 26 Sep., Urbana (RC); 20 Sep., LCal (JO).

Mourning Warbler

E.A.: 16 Aug., Chi (JL); 24 Aug., Spfld (DB). L.D.: 26 Sep., Urbana (EC); 20 Sep., Galesburg (MB); 19 Sep., Chi (JL).

Common Yellowthroat

E.A.: 30 Aug., Chi (KH). M.C.: 11, Carl.L, 18 July (KM); 10, Sangamon Co, 1 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 15 Oct., Sang.L (DB); 13 Oct., JP (HR); 10 Oct., Carl.L (KM).

Hooded Warbler

E.A.: 18 Aug., JP (KC). L.D.: 25 Aug. (female), M.Arb. (fide, EW).

Wilson's Warbler

E.A.: 19 Aug., JP (KC); 20 Aug., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 6, Spfld, 5 Sep. (DB); 4, JP, 4 Sep. (HR). L.D.: 13 Oct., Chi (KH); 8 Oct., Spfld (DB); 25 Sep., UCCA (KM).

Canada Warbler

E.A.: 9 Aug., Chi (KH); 15 Aug., Spfld (DB); 28 Aug. (2). St. Clair Co (KM). L.D.: 16 Sep., Urbana (EC); 12 Sep., Chi (JL); 12 Sep., McHenry Co (DF).

Yellow-breasted Chat

M.C.: 3, Spfld, 24 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 10 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Scarlet Tanager

E.A.: 15 Aug., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 4, Urbana, 27 Sep. (RC et al.). L.D.: 9 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Northern Cardinal

M.C.: 50, Sangamon Co., 11 Nov. (DB); 30, St. Clair Co, 28 Aug. (KM); 25, JP, 14 Sep. (HR).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

E.A.: 1 Aug., JP (DA); 29 Aug., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 14, Sangamon Co, 12 Sep. (DB); 12, St. Clair Co, 20 Sep. (KM). L.D.: 10 Oct., St. Clair Co (KM); 8 Oct., Spfld (DB).

Blue Grosbeak

E.A.: 8 Aug., Mahomet (Champaign Co) (RC). L.D.: 1 Oct. (2), Saline Co (JD); 29 Aug., Boone Co, (AB); 24 Aug. (imm. male), Spfld (DB).

Indigo Bunting

M.C.: 42, St. Clair Co, 14 Aug. (KM); 30, Sangamon Co, 4 Aug. (DB). L.D.: 19 Nov., Spfld (DB); 15 Nov., Winnebago Co (ABr); 24 Oct. (2), LCal (JO, DM).

Dickcissel

M.C.: 14, Sang.L, 4 Aug. (DB); 12, Carl.L, 18 July (KM). L.D.: 15 Oct., Sang.L (DB). Others: 30 Aug. (feeding young), Arcola (RC).

Rufous-sided Towhee

E.A.: 4 Oct. (3), JP (HR). M.C.: 10, Clin.L, 10 Oct. (RC); 7, St. Clair Co, 14 Aug. (KM). L.D.: 6 Dec., Urbana (RC); 5 Nov., JP (JO).

American Tree Sparrow

E.A.: 15 Oct., Chi (KH); 24 Oct., Spoon L (MB); 15 Nov. (2), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 200+, LCal, 14 Nov. (DM); 28, Spfld, 25 Nov. (DB).

Chipping Sparrow

E.A.: 8 Sep., Chi (KH). M.C.: 43, Sangamon Co, 15 Aug. & 11 Oct. (DB). L.D.: 26 Nov. (2), Spfld (DB).; 20 Nov., Charleston (BH); 31 Oct., JP (KC); 31 Oct., LCal (DM).

Clay-colored Sparrow

E.A.: 30 Aug., Chi (JL, KH). L.D.: 27 Oct., Spfld (DB); 10 Oct., Chi (AS, EW); 4 Oct., Woodford Co (LA).

Field Sparrow

E.A.: 16 Aug., Chi (JL). M.C.: 50, Clin.L, 10-15 Oct. (RC). L.D. (north): 4 Nov., CBG (LB).

Savannah Sparrow

E.A.: 4 Sep., Chi (KH); 11 Sep., Sang.L (DB); 10 Oct. (2), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 14, Sangamon Co., 4 Oct. (DB). L.D.: 5 Dec., Urbana (RC). Others: 29 Aug. (2 recently fledged Young), Urbana (RC).

Grasshopper Sparrow

L.D.: 17 Oct., Urbana (RC).

Henslow's Sparrow

E.A.: 11 Oct., Urbana (RC).

Le Conte's Sparrow

E.A.: 23 Sep., Chi (KH). L.D.: 17 Oct., Urbana (RC); 17 Oct., Chi (AS, DM).

Lark Sparrow

E.A.: 8 Aug., Centerville (Piatt Co) (RC). L.D.: 10 Sep., Chi (RH).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow

E.A.: 7 Sep., Urbana (RC); 16 Sep., Chi (AW). M.C.: 15, LChau, 25 Sep. (KR); 8, Chi. 27 Sep. (DM). L.D.: 31 Oct. (2), Chi (CWa, JMc); 31 Oct., Hoffman Estates, Cook Co (JMe); 23 Oct., Sang.L (DB).

Vesper Sparrow

E.A.: 4 Sep., Chi (KH). L.D.: 26 Oct., Spfld (DB).

LARK BUNTING

3 Sep. (female or imm.), Chi (Montrose) (GN-photos); 5 Sep., LCal (*LA). Others: 31 Aug. (imm. male), Chi (McCormick Place), (DW). See Seasonal Highlights. Two other sightings reported from the Chi lakefront, but no exact dates or names given to Field Note Editor. These are reported to be photographed and documented.

Lark Bunting at Montrose Harbor in Magic Hedge area, Chicago, 3 September 1992. Photo by Greg Neise.

Fox Sparrow

E.A.: 22 Sep., Chi (KH); 4 Oct., Urbana (RC). M.C.: 27, Sangamon Co, 11 Nov. (DB). L.D.: 6 Dec., Urbana (RC); 7 Nov., Chi (JL); 7 Nov., JP (KC).

Song Sparrow

M.C.: 100, Urbana, 17 Oct. (RC).

Lincoln's Sparrow

E.A.: 11 Sep., Chi (KH); 20 Sep., St. Clair Co (KM); 25 Sep., Urbana (EC). M.C.: 8, Urbana, 17 Oct. (RC). L.D.: 6 Dec., Urbana (RC); 4 Nov., CBG (LB); 31 Oct., Carl.L (KM).

Swamp Sparrow

E.A.: 19 Sep., Sang.L (DB); 19 Sep., Chi KH). M.C.: 150, Urbana, 17 Oct. (RC); 25, Carl.L, 6 Nov. (KM). L.D. (north): 17 Nov., JP (KC).

White-throated Sparrow

E.A.: 29 Aug., Wilmette (JO et al.); 22 Sep., Spfld (DB); 10 Oct. (14), Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 300, Urbana, 17 Oct. (RC); 60, JP, 2 Oct. (HR).

White-crowned Sparrow

E.A.: 20 Sep., JP (HR); 22 Sep. (imm.), Sangamon Co (DB); 10 Oct., Carl.L (KM). M.C.: 70 (late wave), Urbana, 19 Dec. (RC, m.ob.); 40, Urbana, 17 Oct. (RC) 8, Carl.L, 31 Oct. (KM). Other: 7 Nov. ("Gambel's"), LCal (WM).

Harris' Sparrow

E.A.: 3 Oct., Chi (AS, m.ob.). L.D.: 27 Nov. (imm.), Urbana (LL); 3 Nov., Chi (PW). Others: 12 Oct., Chi (KH); 14 Oct. (imm.), Chi (JL); 15 Oct. (imm.), Clin.L (RC): 24 Oct., Chi (PW, CA et al.).

Dark-eyed Junco

E.A.: 22 Sep., Chi (KH); 22 Sep., JP (HR); 22 Sep. (4), Evanston (EW); 25 Sep., Charleston (BH). M.C.: 100, Spfld, 5 Nov. (DB). Others ("Oregon" race): 15 Oct., Clin.L (RC).

Lapland Longspur

E.A.: 4 Oct., Chi (KH); 10 Oct., Clin.L (RC). M.C.: 2,000, Clin.L, 15 Nov. (RC).

Smith's Longspur

E.A: 7 Nov. (male), Sangamon Co (DB).

Snow Bunting

E.A.: 24 Oct., Chi (KH); 28 Oct., Sang.L (DB). M.C.: 500, LCNP, 22 Nov. (CWa, JMc).

Bobolink

E.A.: 12 Aug. (2), n.w. Will Co (JM); 3 Sep. (2), Sang.L. (DB). M.C.: 25, Sang.L, 19 Sep. (DB). L.D.: 10 Oct., Carl.L (KM); 5 Oct. (5), Sang.L (DB).

Red-winged Blackbird

M.C.: 10,000 (roost), Spfld, 30 Sep. & 7 Oct. (DB); 6,700 (roost), LCal, 21 Nov., (WM).

Eastern Meadowlark

M.C.: 26, Sang.L, 9 Oct. (DB); 22, Boone Co, 30 Sep. (AB); 22, Carl.L, 10 Oct. (KM). L.D.: 30 Nov., Sang.L (DB).

Western Meadowlark

L.D.: 2 Oct., Sang.L (DB).

Yellow-headed Blackbird

E.A.: 11 Sep. (female), Chi (RH). L.D.: 21 Oct. (female), MTNWR (HW); 9 Oct., JP (HR).

Rusty Blackbird

E.A.: 11 Oct. (8), LCal (JL); 24 Oct., Spfld (DB). M.C.: 300, Arcola, 1 Nov. (RC); 186, West Chicago, 14 Nov. (MS). L.D.: 26 Nov., Spfld (DB).

Brewer's Blackbird

E.A.: 1 Oct., JP (KC); 25 Oct. (6), Williamsville (Sangamon Co) (DB). M.C.: 24, Fermi, 7 Nov. (MS); 20, Clin.L, 29 Nov. (RP, MD). Others: 15-19 Nov. (10-12), near Homer (in Vermilion Co) (JS); 27 Nov., Chi (KH).

Common Grackle

M.C.: 5,000, Sangamon Co, 15 Oct. (DB); 4,000 (roost), LCal, 8 Nov. (WM).

Brown-headed Cowbird

M.C.: 5,000 (roost), Sangamon Co, 30 Sep. & 15 Oct. (DB).

Orchard Oriole

L.D.: 5 Sep., Green Oaks (Knox Co) (MB).

Northern Oriole

M.C.: 8, Spfld, 18, 23-24 Aug. (DB); 4, Carl.L, 14 Aug. (KM); 4, N.W. Will Co, 12 Aug. (JM). L.D.: 10 Oct., Clin.L (RC); 25 Sep., UCCA (KM); 31 Aug., JP (HR).

Purple Finch

E.A.: 23 Aug. (female), Spoon L (MB). M.C.: 30, Wilmette, 24 Oct. (JO et al.); 9, Spfld, 24 Nov. (DB).

House Finch

M.C.: 200, LCal, 24 Oct. (JO et al.); 75, near Homer (in Vermilion Co) (JS); 65, Spoon L, 7 Sep. (MB).

Red Crossbill

E.A.: 24 Oct. (48), Wilmette (JO, DM); 31 Oct. (4), Urbana (RC); 31 Oct., Spfld (DB). Others: 23-27 Nov., Spring L (KR); 29 Nov. (3), M.Arb (CT, WS); 5 Dec. (30) SRSF, (LA).

Pine Siskin

E.A.: 6 Oct., Urbana (RC); 6 Oct. (9), CBG (LB). M.C.: 800+, LCal, 24 Oct. (JO, DM); 100, Clin.L, 15 Nov. (RC); 11, Rend L (JD, DKa, TF).

American Goldfinch

M.C.: 200+, IBSP, 13 Nov. (EW, JSo); 100, HLCA, 7 Sep. (KM); 80, Sangamon Co, 16 Nov. (DB).

Evening Grosbeak

E.A.: 31 Oct., Wilmette (Cook Co) (EW); 28 Nov., Spring (Tazewell Co) (KR). L.D.: 16-19 Dec. (4), Palos (PD); 12 Dec., Clin.L (RC).

Eurasian Tree Sparrow

M.C.: 75, Sanganois C.A., 14 Aug. (RP).

Exotics:

Trumpeter Swan

E.A.: 30 Nov. (2), Windfall L (Vermilion Co) (SB).

Ruddy Shelduck

10-11 July (2), LChau (KR, DB, m.ob.); 25-26 Sep., Savannah (Carroll Co.) (*PP, m.ob.).

Monk Parakeet

M.C.: 41, JP, 23 Oct. (HR). Others: 3 Aug., Highland Park (Lake Co) (PF); 5-9 Aug., Chi (north) (KH).

Black-hooded Parakeet

1 & 16 Aug. (2), Chi (KH).

Yellow-headed Parrot

Mid-Sep. (pr.), Skokie, to Oct.-Dec., Winnetka, Cook Co (fide, EW).

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